

BUNREACT NA hÉIREANN

The Constitution of Ireland

(2026 Draft — Restructured Edition)

Preamble

We, the people of Ireland, on this island that has been our home since time beyond memory, reclaim our sovereignty, our dignity, and our future.

We have known conquest, famine, exile, and the slow erosion of our identity by forces that did not love us. We have also known resilience, creativity, faith, community, and a fierce and enduring love of this land and its people.

This constitution is our declaration that Ireland belongs to the Irish nation — not to governments, not to corporations, not to foreign powers, and not to supranational bodies that were never elected by us and cannot be removed by us.

We establish this constitution not in anger but in clarity. We know what we are. We know what we value. We know what we will protect and what we will never again surrender.

This document is a covenant between the living, the dead who built what we inherited, and the generations not yet born who will inherit what we build now. It is the supreme law of this land. Nothing stands above it. Any law, order, treaty, or action that conflicts with it is void from the moment of that conflict, whether or not a court has yet said so.

No person in Ireland is bound by any law that is not written in plain language, freely available, and explicitly consented to through democratic process. Hidden laws, secret jurisdictions, legal fictions, and obscured obligations have no force here. No system of law — maritime, commercial, ecclesiastical, foreign, or supranational — shall operate on Irish soil without explicit, transparent, democratic adoption and plain language communication to the people. Law belongs to the people: written, understood, consented to, and applied equally and openly.

No legal fiction, presumption of consent, implied contract, hidden obligation, or undisclosed jurisdiction shall bind any person in Ireland. Every human being is a living, breathing, sovereign person. No legal construct, corporate instrument, or government fiction shall be placed above the living person.

Freedom of thought, faith, and belief is absolute. No religion or ideology shall justify breaking the law or harming another. Religious membership is a matter of free choice. No person shall be born into, trapped within, or prevented from leaving any religion. Every person has the absolute right to leave any faith without penalty, consequence, harm, or pressure.

Every person has the right to freedom of expression through appearance and dress, with the sole boundary being the protection of children from exposure to adult sexuality.

Children are precious and vulnerable. They have the right to safety, love, growth, learning, and innocence, free from exploitation, abuse, sexualisation, manipulation, indoctrination, and harm. The protection of children is a supreme constitutional obligation of the state, all institutions, and all adults.

Wealth is a reward for honest work and honest enterprise. But no accumulation of wealth shall grant any person or entity the power to dominate, control, or harm others, to corrupt democracy, to capture government, to monopolise resources, or to damage the environment.

Human knowledge and invention belong to all humanity. Beneficial inventions shall not be suppressed for profit or control. The fruits of human ingenuity shall serve the living world, not be hoarded from it.

The natural world is humanity's living foundation and common inheritance. It is not merely property. It has the right to exist, regenerate, evolve, and be restored. Humanity is one inhabitant among many. The living world has its own right to thrive. The natural world and its ecosystems shall have legal standing, enforceable rights, and appointed guardians.

We are committed to a future where human civilisation and the living world grow together — restoring wild places, rebuilding ecosystems, and honouring our obligation to every generation that will come after us.

The climate of the earth is a natural system with its own right to follow natural processes, free from harmful human interference, manipulation, or deliberate disruption. The right to a natural climate is the right of every living person, creature, and the living world itself.

We are committed to a future where Ireland can stand on its own feet — where no sanction, no blockade, no foreign decision, and no disruption of the wider world can deprive the Irish people of food, water, warmth, health, or freedom. An island that can feed itself, power itself, heal its people from its own land, and govern itself is an island that is truly free. That freedom is not given. It is built, deliberately, by every generation that takes it seriously.

We are committed to preserving the night sky above Ireland — the Milky Way, the stars, the living darkness — as the natural inheritance of every person and every creature on this island, now and for all time.

To the children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren of those who were forced from this island — you are part of this nation as Article 3 defines it. The land remembers you. The language carries your name. The door that was closed against your family is open now, and it will never be closed again. This constitution is written for you as much as for those who stayed. Come home.

We make this constitution also in honest acknowledgement of our failures. Ireland has not always been the nation it aspired to be. We have failed children. We have failed women. We have failed the vulnerable. We write that acknowledgement into this preamble so that it cannot be forgotten, and so that the structures we build here are understood as our answer to it.

PART I — THE NATION, THE LAND, AND THE LANGUAGE

Article 1 — The Island of Ireland

Ireland is the island of Ireland in its entirety, together with its territorial waters, airspace, seabed, and all natural resources therein. The Irish nation's claim to its full territory is permanent, inalienable, and shall never be abandoned. The means of reunification shall always be peaceful and democratic, pursued through the freely expressed will of the people of this island.

Article 2 — Sovereignty

The Irish people are the sovereign source of all political authority in Ireland. All power — legislative, executive, and judicial — derives from the people and is held in trust by those to whom it is temporarily delegated. It may be reclaimed by the people at any time through the mechanisms this constitution provides. No government, institution, or individual holds power in their own right. They hold it on behalf of the people, subject to the conditions the people have set in this document.

Article 3 — The Nation Defined

The nation of Ireland is not merely its current population, nor its government, nor its institutions. The nation is the living and the unborn together. It is the land, the rivers, the seas, the mountains, the soil, and every living thing that shares this island. It is the culture, the language, the memory, the stories, the music, and the accumulated wisdom of every generation that came before. It is the future that every generation that comes after shall inherit.

No act of government, no financial arrangement, no treaty, no contract, and no decision of any kind shall be made at the expense of the nation. Where this constitution uses the word nation, it carries this full meaning. The people are its voice. The land is its body. The culture is its soul. The future is its purpose.

Article 4 — The Irish Language and the National Script

Irish is the first and sacred language of this nation. It is not merely a communication tool but a living vessel of Irish identity, memory, thought, and continuity with all who came before us. The state has an absolute and enforceable duty to protect, promote, and restore the Irish language as a living community language. Every Irish child shall have the genuine opportunity to become fluent in it. The Gaeltacht regions shall be protected, resourced, and supported as living communities, not museums. English is recognised as the second official language of the state.

Cló Gaelach — the traditional script of the Irish language, developed over centuries as the authentic written form of Irish — is the national script of Ireland. It is the script in which the primary text of this constitution is written and in which all official state documents in the Irish

language shall be produced. The state has an active duty to teach Cló Gaelach to every Irish child as part of their Irish language education, to ensure its use in public signage, official communications, and state publications in Irish, and to support its continued development as a living written tradition rather than a museum piece. No policy of the state shall treat Cló Gaelach as archaic, optional, or subordinate to any other written form. It is the written face of the Irish nation and shall be treated accordingly.

Where the Irish language is used in any official state capacity — in legislation, in court proceedings, in public signage, in government communications, and in all other official contexts — it shall be written in Cló Gaelach unless the specific context makes this genuinely impractical, in which case a Roman script rendering may be used alongside the Cló Gaelach form, never instead of it.

Article 5 — Culture and Identity

The culture, traditions, music, folklore, sport, and living heritage of the Irish people are a national treasure. The state has an active duty to protect and promote them — not merely to avoid destroying them. Irish culture shall be taught, celebrated, and carried forward. No policy of the state shall be permitted to erode, dilute, or replace the cultural identity of the Irish people. The protection of national culture and identity is a constitutional obligation enforceable by any citizen before the courts. The specific constitutional protection of sport and physical wellbeing is established in Article 6.

Article 6 — Sport and Physical Wellbeing

Sport is a living expression of Irish culture, community, and identity. The state has an active duty to ensure that every person in Ireland, regardless of means or location, has genuine access to sport and physical activity. Public sporting facilities shall be maintained and developed in every community. No community shall be without the means to play.

The Gaelic games and other indigenous Irish sports are a constitutional treasure. Their amateur ethos — the principle that sport is played for love of the game and love of the community, not for commercial profit — is a value this constitution protects. No policy of the state or any public body shall be designed to commercialise, privatise, or undermine the community-based character of indigenous Irish sport.

The state shall support Irish participation in international sport as an expression of national identity and pride. No sporting body receiving public funding shall discriminate in membership, participation, or opportunity on any basis other than the relevant sporting criteria.

PART II — WHO IS IRISH

Article 7 — The Meaning of Native Irish

A Native Irish person is any person who satisfies one of the following two conditions:

Born on the island of Ireland — the person was born on the island of Ireland and had at least two great-grandparents who were themselves born on the island of Ireland to families rooted in Ireland across at least one further generation back.

Born abroad to the Irish diaspora — the person was born outside the island of Ireland but can demonstrate that at least two of their eight great-grandparents were born on the island of Ireland to families themselves rooted in Ireland across at least one further generation back.

In both cases the generational depth requirement exists to ensure that Native Irish status reflects genuine, multigenerational rootedness in the Irish nation — not merely the accident of birth location or the presence of a single recent ancestor on the island.

The Exclusion of Plantation and Imperial Lineages

For the purposes of this article, Irish ancestry means ancestry that is genuinely and authentically of the Irish nation — rooted in the indigenous population of this island and in communities whose presence here preceded or was independent of the plantation and imperial settlement of Ireland.

Lineages established in Ireland solely or primarily through the plantation system, imperial land grant, colonial administration, or the deliberate displacement of the native Irish population do not constitute Irish ancestry for the purposes of this article, regardless of how many generations such a lineage has been present on the island.

Presence on the island is not the same as belonging to the nation. The nation is not defined by geography alone. It is defined by the living continuity of a people, a culture, and an identity that survived conquest precisely because it was never the same thing as the administrative territory imposed upon it.

Mixed Ancestry

A person of mixed ancestry — some lines of which are of the indigenous Irish nation and some of which are of plantation or imperial origin — shall be assessed on the basis of whether they meet the qualifying threshold through their genuinely Irish lines alone. Plantation and imperial lines shall not be counted toward the two-grandparent or two-great-grandparent threshold. Where a person's genuinely Irish lines, assessed independently of any plantation or imperial lines, satisfy the relevant threshold, that person qualifies as Native Irish.

The Purpose of This Article

This provision shall be interpreted with honesty and without malice. Its purpose is not to punish any person for the circumstances of their ancestry, which no person chooses. Its purpose is to

ensure that Native Irish status — and the constitutional rights that flow from it — reflects a genuine and authentic connection to the Irish nation in its historical and cultural depth, rather than merely a count of generations spent on the island regardless of how or why those generations came to be here.

Determination of Disputed Cases

Where any question arises about whether a particular lineage qualifies under this article, it shall be determined by the Constitutional Court on the basis of historical and genealogical evidence, with the assistance of independent historians and genealogists appointed for that purpose by the Citizens' Assembly. No determination shall be made on the basis of surname, religion, political affiliation, or any other proxy. The question is one of historical fact and shall be answered as such, with full procedural fairness to the person whose status is under consideration.

Rights

Native Irish persons hold the full range of constitutional rights including land ownership, voting, eligibility for all public offices, and every protection afforded by this constitution.

Relationship to Article 14

The provisions of Article 14 concerning the Irish Traveller community apply independently of and in addition to this article. Members of the Irish Traveller community whose family has been present on the island of Ireland across generations are Native Irish persons regardless of any gaps in the ancestral record that result from the nomadic nature of Traveller life, and regardless of any question that might otherwise arise under the plantation exclusion provision of this article. The Traveller community are unambiguously of the indigenous Irish nation. No provision of this article shall ever be applied to their disadvantage.

Article 8 — Irish by Descent

A person born abroad to at least one Native Irish parent is Irish by Descent. They are eligible for citizenship and hold most constitutional rights. Voting rights in constitutional referenda for diaspora members are restricted to those born on the island of Ireland of Irish parentage. Irish by Descent persons may return to Ireland and, upon establishing residence, access the full rights of Native Irish persons.

The state has an active duty not merely to recognise Irish by Descent status in law but to make the exercise of that status genuinely possible in practice — through the homecoming programmes established in Article 120, through the land restoration programme, through the Gaeltacht restoration stream, and through every other mechanism by which the relationship between the diaspora and the nation can be made real rather than merely nominal. A right that exists only on paper is not a right. It is a promise waiting to be kept. This constitution keeps it.

Article 9 — Irish by Marriage

A foreign national in a genuine, committed, and legally recognised marriage to a Native Irish person, verified after a minimum of five years of marriage and continuous residence in Ireland, holds the status of Irish by Marriage. This status grants land ownership rights and full residency

rights. Voting rights and eligibility for public office require separate naturalisation. The genuineness of any such marriage may be examined by the state, and status obtained through fraudulent marriage shall be void and subject to reversal.

Article 10 — The Foreign Parent of a Native Irish Child

The Right to Remain

A foreign national who is the biological or legally recognised parent of a child who is Native Irish or Irish by Descent, and who is genuinely and actively involved in the care and upbringing of that child, has the right to reside in Ireland for as long as that child is a minor and requires their care — regardless of whether the foreign parent is or was in a marriage or formal relationship with the child's Irish parent, and regardless of whether that relationship continues.

This right derives from the constitutional rights of the child established in Article 49 — specifically the right of every child to be raised by their parent where this is possible and in their best interests — and from the recognition that a child's right to their parent cannot be made contingent on the state of the parents' relationship with each other.

This right of residence is not automatic upon the birth of an Irish child to a foreign parent. It requires that the foreign parent is genuinely and actively involved in the care of the child. The genuineness of that involvement shall be assessed, where disputed, by an independent family court applying the best interests of the child as the paramount consideration.

The Right Is Child-Centred, Not Relationship-Centred

The right established in this article belongs to the foreign parent by virtue of their relationship with their Irish child. It does not belong to them by virtue of their relationship with the Irish parent. It therefore survives the ending of any relationship between the two parents, whether by separation or any other cause. It survives the death of the Irish parent. It is not diminished by any change in the circumstances of the Irish parent. It is not conditional on the cooperation or consent of the Irish parent, except where the Irish parent has genuine and evidenced concerns about the child's safety in the foreign parent's care, which shall be addressed through the family courts with the child's best interests as the paramount consideration at all times.

The Rights of Step-Children

Where a foreign national who holds the right of residence under this article has children from a previous relationship — children who are not the biological or legally recognised children of the Irish parent but who have formed part of the family unit in Ireland — those children shall have the right to remain in Ireland with their parent for as long as their parent holds the right of residence under this article.

This right recognises the human reality that a family is not defined solely by biological connection, and that forcing a parent to choose between their Irish child and their other children — or forcing siblings to be separated — causes serious harm to all children involved. The best interests of all children in the family unit shall be considered together.

Step-children who have resided in Ireland for a continuous period of five years or more shall have an independent right to apply for residency on the basis of their established life in Ireland, assessed under the general immigration provisions of this constitution.

Conditions and Protections

The right of residence established in this article is subject to the following conditions:

The foreign parent must maintain genuine and active involvement in the care of the Irish child. A foreign national who has abandoned, neglected, or ceased to care for their Irish child does not retain the right of residence on the basis of that child's existence.

The foreign parent must not have been convicted of any serious offence — including any offence against a child, any offence involving violence, or any offence that would render their presence in Ireland contrary to the best interests of the child or the safety of the nation.

The foreign parent must not have obtained their right of residence through fraud — including the deliberate conception of a child for the purpose of obtaining residency without genuine intention to parent that child. Where fraud is established by clear evidence before an independent court, the right of residence shall be void.

After the Child Reaches Adulthood

When the Irish child reaches the age of eighteen, the foreign parent's right of residence under this article does not automatically end. A foreign national who has resided in Ireland for a continuous period of ten years or more under this article, and who has been a genuine and active parent throughout that period, shall have the right to apply for permanent residency on the basis of their established life in Ireland and their contribution to the raising of an Irish citizen.

The Principle

A child's right to their parent is one of the most fundamental rights this constitution protects. Ireland will not use immigration policy as a mechanism to separate children from loving parents. The nation that failed so many children in its institutions will not compound that history by tearing families apart at its borders.

Article 11 — Irish by Adoption into Family

Stepchildren and step-descendants of Native Irish persons, where a genuine and lasting family relationship is established and legally recognised, hold the status of Irish by Adoption into Family. Land ownership rights extend to this category on the same basis as Irish by Marriage.

Article 12 — Naturalised Irish

Foreign nationals granted Irish citizenship through the legal process are Naturalised Irish. They hold full legal membership of the state and all fundamental human rights protections afforded by this constitution. They are constitutionally distinguished from Native Irish in matters of land ownership, demographic composition calculations, and eligibility for certain public offices as defined by law. Their citizenship documents shall clearly indicate their citizenship category. This

distinction is not a hierarchy of human worth. All persons on Irish soil retain dignity and fundamental rights. It is precision in law about what different relationships to the nation mean. For the purposes of the demographic provisions of Article 119, Naturalised Irish citizens are counted among residents of non-Irish heritage.

Article 13 — Citizenship Records

All passports and national identity documents shall indicate citizenship category clearly. Land registry records shall reflect the ownership category of all landholders. These records are accessible to the state and to the courts for the purposes of enforcing this constitution.

Article 14 — The Irish Traveller Community

The Irish Traveller community are a distinct indigenous Irish ethnic group with their own culture, traditions, history, and language. Their presence on this island predates the modern state. They are part of the Irish nation as this constitution defines it, and their identity, culture, and way of life are entitled to the same protection this constitution affords to all expressions of Irish identity.

The Cant — the language of the Irish Traveller community — is a living Irish language and shall be recognised, protected, and supported by the state with the same seriousness as the Irish language under Article 4.

Every Traveller has the right to a nomadic way of life where they choose to live it. The state has an active duty to provide adequate, dignified, safe, and properly resourced accommodation that respects and supports the Traveller way of life rather than suppressing it. No Traveller family shall be evicted from any halting site or stopping place without a lawful order, genuine alternative provision, and full respect for their dignity and safety.

Discrimination against Travellers in employment, housing, education, access to services, or any other area of public life is a constitutional offence. The historical and ongoing marginalisation of the Traveller community is acknowledged by this constitution as a national failure that must be actively and honestly addressed.

For the purposes of Article 7, members of the Irish Traveller community whose family has been present on the island of Ireland across generations shall be treated as Native Irish persons regardless of any gaps in the ancestral record that result from the nomadic nature of Traveller life.

PART III — THE PERSON: LIFE, BODY, AND BELIEF

The rights established in this Part, and in Parts IV through VII which follow it, belong to every person on Irish soil by virtue of their humanity. They are not granted by the state. The state merely recognises and protects what already exists. No government, no emergency, no international obligation, and no referendum may remove or weaken any of them. They may be added to and strengthened. They may never be diminished.

Article 15 — The Right to Life

Every person has the right to life. The state shall protect it. No person shall be executed by the state under any circumstances. The right to life includes the right to clean air, clean water, safe food, a natural and unmanipulated climate, access to the healing plants and knowledge of the natural world, and a functioning natural ecosystem. The state has an active duty to protect these conditions as inseparable from the right to life itself.

Article 16 — The Developing Life, the Rights of the Mother, and the Rights of the Father

Ireland recognises that human life in the womb develops progressively toward full personhood, and that this progression carries with it progressively strengthening rights that the state has a duty to recognise and protect. The rights of the mother, the developing life, and the father are addressed together in this article because they are inseparable in reality and must be understood as a whole.

The Framework of Developing Rights

This framework is constitutionally established and may not be weakened by legislation, though it may be strengthened at any time.

The Early Period — Up to Twelve Weeks

In the first twelve weeks of pregnancy, a woman may choose to terminate a pregnancy without requirement for medical justification. This window reflects the reasonable period within which a woman can be expected to discover and make a decision about her pregnancy. The state shall ensure that this option is available, accessible, and provided with appropriate care and support.

Where the pregnancy was conceived consensually, the father has the right to be informed and to have his views heard before a termination decision is made. This is a right to a voice, not a veto. The final decision rests with the mother. His voice matters. It does not govern her body.

The Intermediate Period — Twelve Weeks to the Threshold of Awareness

After twelve weeks and up to the threshold at which neurological development renders the foetus capable of awareness and sensation — established by independent assessment and defined precisely by legislation — termination is permitted only on defined grounds. These

grounds shall be assessed by no fewer than two independent practitioners with no commercial interest in the outcome.

Beyond the Threshold of Awareness

Once a foetus has reached the threshold of neurological awareness it holds a constitutional right to life that the state is bound to protect. From this point termination is permissible only where independent assessment by a panel of no fewer than three qualified practitioners establishes that the foetus has a condition genuinely and certainly incompatible with any meaningful life outside the womb, or where the life of the mother is in immediate, serious, and verified danger that cannot be addressed by any other means.

Where the pregnancy was conceived consensually and has reached this stage, the father has meaningful legal standing as an interested party in any proceedings concerning it. This reflects the fact that a third life with its own constitutional rights is now involved. It does not override the mother's right to life or safety under any circumstances.

In All Circumstances

Where a genuine and irresolvable conflict exists between the life of the mother and the life of the foetus, the life of the mother takes precedence. This is not a diminishment of the foetus's right to life — it is a recognition that no person can be constitutionally compelled to die for another. No termination at any stage shall be performed other than by a qualified practitioner in an appropriate setting. The state has a duty to ensure that no woman faces this situation without full support, honest information, and genuine human compassion.

After Birth

From the moment of birth, the father has full and equal parental rights and responsibilities regardless of the circumstances of the pregnancy, subject to the family law provisions of this constitution and to the best interests of the child.

Pregnancy Resulting from Rape

Where a pregnancy results from rape, the man responsible has no rights whatsoever in relation to that pregnancy at any stage. He may not be informed, consulted, or given any standing in any decision or proceeding concerning it.

This exemption applies where a formal allegation of rape has been made to the appropriate authorities within a reasonable period from the date of the alleged rape — not from the date of any termination decision. This requirement exists to protect genuine victims, who will in almost all cases report promptly, while ensuring that the exemption cannot be manufactured retrospectively to strip a father of rights he has done nothing to forfeit. The period within which an allegation must have been made shall be defined by law, but shall reflect the time a genuine victim would reasonably require to come forward.

After birth, a man convicted of the rape that resulted in the pregnancy has no parental rights. Where an allegation remains unresolved, the father's parental rights shall be determined by the courts following resolution of the criminal matter, with the best interests of the child as the paramount consideration at all times.

Article 17 — The Right to Die with Dignity

Every person has the right to die with dignity. Where a person is suffering from a terminal illness that is causing unbearable suffering and from which there is no reasonable prospect of recovery, and where that person is of sound mind and has expressed a clear, consistent, informed, and uncoerced wish to end their life, the state shall not prevent them from doing so and shall ensure that assistance in dying is available to them.

The person must be assessed as suffering from a terminal condition by no fewer than two independent practitioners who agree that the condition is irreversible and that death is the reasonably foreseeable outcome. The person must have expressed their wish to die on no fewer than three separate occasions over a minimum period established by law. The person must be assessed as mentally competent and free from coercion by an independent assessor with no connection to their care team or family. The highest quality palliative and natural care must have been offered and either declined or found insufficient.

Assistance in dying shall never be offered, suggested, encouraged, or promoted as a solution to poverty, disability, mental illness, social isolation, or any condition other than terminal physical illness causing unbearable suffering. It is never a cost-saving measure and never a convenience. No practitioner shall be compelled to participate contrary to their conscience, provided the person is promptly referred to a willing practitioner without obstruction or delay.

Article 18 — Freedom from Torture and Cruel Treatment

No person shall be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment by any agent of the state or with the state's knowledge, direction, or complicity. This prohibition is absolute. No emergency, no order, and no claimed necessity justifies its breach.

Article 19 — Bodily Autonomy and the Sovereignty of the Person Over Their Own Health

Every person has absolute sovereignty over their own body. No substance, procedure, intervention, or treatment of any kind — whether described as medical, preventive, therapeutic, or otherwise — may be administered to any person without their free, fully informed, and genuinely uncoerced consent.

Every person has the absolute and inviolable right to choose how they maintain, restore, and care for their own health. This includes the right to use natural remedies, herbal medicine, traditional healing practices, dietary approaches, fasting, movement, rest, and any other method they judge appropriate to their own body and circumstances. It includes the right to refuse any intervention — including any injection, medication, surgical procedure, or diagnostic test — without penalty, pressure, or consequence of any kind.

Every citizen has the absolute right to full, honest, and transparent information regarding any procedure or substance before making any decision. Informed consent shall be freely given, without pressure, incentive, or manipulation of any kind.

No person shall ever be coerced, mandated, penalised, segregated, or in any way disadvantaged for refusing any health intervention. No person shall be denied access to public spaces, services, employment, education, travel, or any other right or freedom on the basis of their health choices, health status, or the treatments they have or have not accepted. Any law, regulation, or policy that creates any distinction between persons on the basis of their health choices or the interventions they have or have not accepted is unconstitutional and void from the moment of its making.

Where a genuine public health emergency creates tension between the bodily autonomy of individuals and the protection of others, the state shall address that tension through measures that do not compel any individual to accept any intervention. Voluntary measures, environmental protections, and the support of those who are vulnerable shall always be preferred over compulsion. The right of bodily autonomy is not suspended by any emergency.

The state shall ensure that every person has genuine access to the full range of healing traditions — including herbal medicine, nutritional therapy, traditional Irish plant knowledge, and all other natural and traditional healing practices — and shall actively support the preservation and transmission of Ireland's own healing heritage, which was suppressed and marginalised by the imposition of commercial medicine and deserves restoration as a living national tradition.

The principles of the Nuremberg Code — specifically the absolute requirement for voluntary informed consent in all interventions on the human body — are enshrined as constitutional law. Any violation of these principles by any government official, authority, or private entity shall constitute a serious criminal offence.

An independent, citizen-elected health oversight body shall be established to monitor all government health policies; ensure full transparency in the approval and administration of all treatments; investigate and prosecute any individual or institution found to have caused harm through coerced or fraudulent intervention; and maintain full public records of all findings, accessible to every citizen at no cost. This body shall have no member with any current or recent financial connection to any commercial health interest.

Where any government health policy or intervention is subsequently found to have caused excess mortality among the Irish people, a full independent investigation shall be automatically triggered. Those responsible shall face criminal accountability proportionate to the harm caused. No statute of limitations shall apply to prosecutions arising from excess mortality caused by state health policy.

Any declaration of a public health emergency shall be supported by independently verified, publicly available, and reproducible evidence — not modelling, not projections, and not the opinion of any body with a commercial interest in the outcome. The manufacture or exaggeration of a health emergency to justify emergency powers is an act of treason under Article 114.

Article 20 — The Right to Own What You Purchase

Every person has the right to full, permanent, and unconditional ownership of any product they purchase. Where a person pays for a product — whether physical or digital — they acquire

permanent ownership of that product and all its functions as they existed at the time of purchase. No seller, manufacturer, or provider may subsequently remove, degrade, restrict, or place conditions upon the continued use of a product already purchased. The conversion of a purchased product into a subscription-dependent service without the buyer's explicit prior consent is a form of commercial fraud and is prohibited. No manufacturer may embed any technology in a purchased product that allows them to remotely disable, restrict, monitor, or control that product after sale without the owner's ongoing and revocable consent.

Article 21 — Freedom of Movement and the Right to Use Your Own Property

Every person has the right to travel freely within Ireland and to use their lawfully owned property without interference from the state or from manufacturers. No vehicle, device, or product may be equipped with technology that assesses the physical or emotional state of its owner and withholds the use of that property on that basis. In an emergency, every person must be able to operate their vehicle without condition. The right to freedom of movement shall never be made conditional upon satisfying the assessment of any algorithm, device, or third party system.

Article 22 — Mental Health Rights and the Limits of Involuntary Detention

Every person has the right to genuine support for their mental and emotional wellbeing. The state has an active duty to provide accessible, properly resourced support to all who need it, drawing on the full range of approaches — including community support, nature-based therapies, nutritional approaches, traditional practices, and any other method that genuinely serves the person's wellbeing and to which they freely consent.

Every person has the right to refuse any mental health intervention. Consent must be free, informed, and uncoerced. A person's unusual beliefs, unconventional behaviour, social nonconformity, or inconvenience to others are not grounds for any intervention whatsoever.

Involuntary detention is permissible only where all of the following conditions are simultaneously met: the person is in acute crisis; there is clear and immediate risk of serious physical harm to themselves or to others; that risk cannot be managed by any less restrictive means; and the assessment is made by no fewer than two independent practitioners with no institutional or financial interest in the outcome.

Any person involuntarily detained must be brought before an independent court or tribunal within forty-eight hours. Detention may not be extended without fresh judicial review at intervals of no more than fourteen days. Every involuntarily detained person has the right from the moment of detention to an independent advocate, to communicate with family and legal representation, to know the precise grounds of their detention in plain language, and to challenge their detention at any time.

No person may be detained on mental health grounds as a substitute for criminal proceedings or on the basis of holding beliefs that others find unusual. Ireland's history of using institutions to disappear inconvenient people is a national shame that this constitution permanently forecloses.

Article 23 — Freedom of Thought, Conscience, and Belief

Every person has the absolute right to think, believe, and hold any opinion without interference, penalty, or surveillance. The inner life of every person is inviolable. No law may compel any person to hold, perform, or pretend to hold any belief.

Article 24 — Freedom of Religion

Every person has the right to practise any religion or no religion. The state shall neither promote nor persecute any faith. No religious institution shall hold authority over the state. No person shall be born into a religion without their own eventual free choice to remain in it. Every person has the absolute right to leave any faith at any time without penalty, social consequence, legal consequence, or harm.

Article 25 — Separation of Church and State

The state is secular. No religious institution, body, or authority shall exercise any power over the legislative, executive, or judicial functions of the state. No law shall be made for the purpose of establishing, advancing, or privileging any religion. No public funds shall be directed to any religious institution for religious purposes. Where religious bodies provide public services — including education, healthcare, or social care — they do so as agents of the state under full state accountability, subject to all constitutional obligations, and with no entitlement to impose religious conditions on those they serve or those they employ in the delivery of those services.

The historical dominance of any single religious institution over Irish public life, Irish education, and Irish bodies and minds is acknowledged by this constitution as a source of great harm. That dominance is permanently ended. Faith is a private matter of the deepest personal importance. It is not an instrument of public power.

Article 26 — The Definition of Woman and the Protection of Female Spaces

A woman is an adult human female. Female is defined by biological sex — the reproductive anatomy, chromosomal pattern, and physiological characteristics that are determined at conception and expressed through development. A girl is a juvenile human female. These definitions are grounded in biological reality, are not subject to self-declaration, and may not be altered by any law, regulation, policy, or personal assertion.

No legal instrument, medical certificate, or administrative process shall alter a person's biological sex for the purposes of access to women's spaces, women's sports, women's healthcare, or any other provision of this constitution or Irish law that applies specifically to females. Women's spaces — including but not limited to changing rooms, refuges, prisons,

hospital wards, and competitive sports categories — are defined by biological sex and may be maintained on that basis by any institution, organisation, or individual without legal penalty.

Intersex conditions — rare biological variations in sexual development — are recognised and respected. Persons with intersex conditions shall be treated with dignity and their specific medical and legal needs addressed compassionately by law. The existence of intersex conditions does not alter or undermine the definition of biological sex as the basis for the legal definition of woman.

See also Article 27 on the prohibition on discrimination in appointments and opportunities.

Article 27 — Meritocracy and the Prohibition on Enforced Equity

Ireland is a meritocratic society. Every person shall be judged, appointed, promoted, admitted, rewarded, and recognised on the basis of their individual ability, effort, conduct, and achievement. No person shall be advantaged or disadvantaged in any appointment, promotion, admission, award, or opportunity on the basis of their race, sex, origin, religion, or membership of any group. Equality of opportunity is a constitutional guarantee. Equality of outcome is not. No quota, target, diversity requirement, or equity mandate that overrides individual merit may be imposed by the state, by any public body, or by any publicly funded institution.

This article does not prohibit specific constitutional protections for groups who have suffered historical marginalisation, discrimination, or structural disadvantage, as established elsewhere in this constitution. The correction of genuine structural disadvantage is not the imposition of equity. It is the restoration of the equal starting point that meritocracy requires.

PART IV — TECHNOLOGY, AI, AND THE INFORMATION ORDER

The rights established in this Part are part of the fundamental rights framework set out in Article 15: they belong to every person by virtue of their humanity, are not granted by the state, and may not be removed or weakened by any government, emergency, international obligation, or referendum.

Article 28 — The Right to Privacy

Every person has the right to privacy in their home, their communications, their personal data, their financial affairs, and their movements. The state may not surveil any person without a specific, individually issued judicial warrant based on reasonable and stated suspicion of a serious crime. Mass surveillance of the population is unconstitutional under all circumstances. No data collected by the state about any citizen may be shared with any foreign government, corporation, or international body without the explicit informed consent of that citizen. The sale of personal data without explicit, informed, and revocable consent is prohibited. Facial recognition surveillance in public spaces is prohibited except under a specific judicial warrant in relation to a named serious criminal investigation.

Article 29 — The Right to Internet Access

Access to the internet is a fundamental right of every person in Ireland. It shall be treated as a public utility. The state has an active duty to ensure that affordable, reliable, and high-quality internet access is available to every person and every household in Ireland, including in rural and remote areas. Internet access shall never be suspended, throttled, restricted, or weaponised against any person or group by the state, by internet service providers, or by any other entity. Internet service providers shall be subject to strict net neutrality requirements. Critical internet infrastructure shall not be owned or controlled by foreign states or entities whose interests are hostile to Ireland.

Article 30 — The Right to Be Forgotten

Every person has the right to have information about them removed from public circulation where that information is no longer relevant, where its continued circulation causes ongoing harm disproportionate to any legitimate public interest, and where a reasonable period of time has passed.

This right does not apply to public figures in relation to their exercise of public power, matters of genuine ongoing public interest, or serious crimes. Where this right and the right to free expression conflict, the courts shall weigh them honestly and proportionately.

Article 31 — Technology, Human Dignity, and the Sovereignty of the Person

Technology is a tool. It has no rights, no interests, and no inherent value. Its only legitimate purpose is to serve the living world and the people within it. This constitution does not fear technology. It insists that technology remain in its proper place — which is the service of humanity, not its replacement, its management, or its control.

Every technology introduced into Irish society shall be assessed against the following principles, which are permanent and may not be overridden by any law, commercial interest, or international agreement:

No technology shall be permitted to concentrate power — economic, political, social, or military — in the hands of any individual, corporation, or state in a manner that undermines the sovereignty of the Irish people or the democratic foundations of this constitution.

No technology shall be permitted to surveil, profile, score, rank, or otherwise reduce any person to a data point for the purposes of control, manipulation, or commercial exploitation without that person's explicit, informed, and revocable consent.

No technology shall be permitted to make binding decisions about any person's life, liberty, livelihood, access to services, or standing before the law without meaningful human oversight, human accountability, and the full right of that person to challenge the decision before a human being with genuine authority to reverse it.

No technology shall be permitted to operate in Ireland whose risks to human health, the natural world, or the democratic order have not been independently and honestly assessed. The precautionary principle applies. The burden of proof lies with those who introduce a technology, not with those who question it.

No technology shall be permitted to be irreversible in its effects on the human person, the human genome, the natural world, or the democratic order without explicit consent of the Irish people expressed through referendum. Where a technology cannot be undone once deployed, the decision to deploy it is among the most serious decisions the nation can make and shall be treated accordingly.

Every person retains the absolute right to refuse any technology applied to their person, their home, their land, or their data. Consent is not implied by participation in society. It must be freely given, genuinely informed, and capable of being withdrawn at any time without penalty.

The benefits of technology shall be distributed broadly across the Irish nation. No technology developed with public funding, public infrastructure, or public data shall be privately monopolised. Where the Irish people have contributed to the conditions that made a technology possible, they are entitled to share in its fruits.

Article 32 — The Independent Technology Council

Ireland shall establish a permanent, independent Technology Council whose purpose is to ensure that every significant technology operating in or introduced to Ireland is assessed honestly, governed transparently, and held accountable to the principles established in Article 31 and the values of this constitution as a whole.

The Technology Council shall be composed of independent scientists, ethicists, legal scholars, ecologists, and citizen representatives, appointed through a transparent process by the Citizens' Assembly established in Article 100. No member of the Technology Council shall have any current or recent financial interest in any technology company, pharmaceutical company, defence contractor, or any other entity with a commercial interest in the outcome of any assessment. Breach of this requirement is a constitutional offence.

The Technology Council shall have the following powers and duties, all of which are constitutionally guaranteed and may not be removed or reduced by legislation:

To assess any technology operating in or proposed for introduction to Ireland against the principles of Article 31, on its own initiative or upon referral from any citizen, court, or public body.

To require full disclosure from any entity developing, deploying, or profiting from any technology in Ireland — including disclosure of funding sources, risk assessments, known harms, and conflicts of interest. Refusal to disclose is a constitutional offence.

To impose a moratorium on any technology it assesses as posing a serious and credible risk to human health, human dignity, the natural world, or the democratic order, pending full independent assessment. Such a moratorium has immediate legal force.

To refer any technology, practice, or entity to the appropriate criminal or civil authorities where evidence of harm, concealment, or constitutional violation is found.

To publish all findings, assessments, and decisions in full, in plain language, freely accessible to every person in Ireland.

To recommend to the Dáil and the people, through the Citizens' Assembly, whether any technology requires specific legislation, constitutional amendment, or referendum before it may be deployed in Ireland.

The Technology Council shall operate on a rolling basis, reassessing technologies as they develop and as new evidence emerges. No assessment is permanent. Every assessment is honest.

No government, corporation, or international body may instruct, pressure, defund, or interfere with the Technology Council in the performance of its duties. Any attempt to do so is a constitutional offence subject to the consequences established in Article 101.

Article 33 — Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous Systems

Artificial intelligence is not a person. It has no rights, no conscience, no stake in the future, and no capacity for genuine understanding. It is a tool of extraordinary power and, if misused, extraordinary danger. This constitution addresses it directly because it represents something

qualitatively different from all previous technologies — a system capable of replicating, augmenting, and in some domains exceeding human decision-making, at a speed and scale that can outpace democratic oversight if that oversight is not constitutionally guaranteed.

The following principles govern artificial intelligence and all autonomous systems operating in Ireland and are permanent:

No artificial intelligence system shall make any binding decision affecting any person's liberty, rights, access to justice, access to public services, employment, financial standing, or any other matter of material consequence to their life without meaningful human oversight and the full right of that person to have the decision reviewed, explained, and if necessary reversed by a human being with genuine authority to do so. The use of algorithmic systems to replace human judgement in consequential decisions about human lives is prohibited.

No artificial intelligence system shall be used to generate, distribute, or amplify political content, electoral messaging, or public information campaigns in Ireland without full and prominent disclosure that the content is AI-generated. The use of AI to manufacture the appearance of public consensus, to simulate human voices at scale, or to manipulate democratic processes is a constitutional offence.

No artificial intelligence system shall be used to conduct mass surveillance, predictive policing, social scoring, behavioural profiling, or any other practice that reduces persons to data points for the purposes of control or manipulation. This prohibition applies to the state, to corporations, and to any other entity operating in Ireland.

No autonomous weapons system — meaning any system capable of selecting and engaging targets without meaningful human control at the point of action — shall be developed, deployed, imported, or used in Ireland or by Irish entities under any circumstances.

No artificial intelligence system shall be permitted to own property, enter contracts, hold legal personhood, or exercise any right or power reserved to persons under this constitution. The extension of legal personhood to artificial systems is prohibited.

Where any artificial intelligence system causes harm to any person, the natural world, or the democratic order, full legal liability rests with the human beings and entities who developed, deployed, and profited from it. The complexity of a system is not a shield from accountability.

The development of artificial general intelligence — systems capable of autonomous self-improvement, independent goal-setting, and action across domains without human direction — poses risks of a different order of magnitude from all other technologies. No entity in Ireland shall develop, deploy, or participate in the development of artificial general intelligence without explicit authorisation by referendum of the Irish people, full independent risk assessment by the Technology Council, and internationally coordinated safeguards assessed as genuinely adequate by that Council.

This is not a prohibition on ambition. It is a recognition that some doors, once opened, cannot be closed — and that the Irish nation, as the living and the unborn together, has the right to decide whether to open them.

Article 34 — Biotechnology, the Human Genome, and the Integrity of Life

The human genome is the accumulated inheritance of every generation that came before us. It belongs to no corporation, no government, and no scientist. It is the common property of humanity and the foundation upon which every future generation will be built. This constitution protects it accordingly.

No heritable modification to the human genome — meaning any alteration that would be passed to future generations — shall be permitted in Ireland without explicit authorisation by referendum of the Irish people and independent assessment by the Technology Council confirming that the modification is safe, genuinely beneficial, and fully reversible in its heritable effects. The permanent alteration of the human germline without the consent of those who will inherit it is among the gravest possible violations of the rights of future generations.

No person's genetic information shall be collected, stored, sold, shared, or used without their explicit, informed, and revocable consent. Genetic information is among the most intimate data a person possesses. Its misuse — whether for commercial profiling, insurance discrimination, employment decisions, or any other purpose — is prohibited.

No naturally occurring genetic sequence shall be patented or privately owned.

Technologies that enhance human cognitive or physical capacity — whether through genetic, pharmacological, neurological, or other means — shall be assessed by the Technology Council for their effects on equality, consent, and the integrity of human experience before they may be made available in Ireland. Where such technologies risk creating permanent biological inequality between those who can access them and those who cannot, they shall not be permitted without democratic consent and robust measures to ensure universal access.

The precautionary principle applies with full force to all biotechnology. Where credible doubt exists about the safety, reversibility, or long-term consequences of any biotechnological intervention, the burden of proof lies entirely with those who wish to proceed.

Article 35 — Free Expression and the Right to Question

Every person has the right to speak, write, publish, broadcast, and otherwise express any opinion, including opinions that are unpopular, offensive to some, or contrary to official positions. The state may restrict expression only where it constitutes a direct and specific incitement to immediate violence against a named individual or group. The right to question any scientific claim, government policy, historical narrative, or social consensus is absolute and protected. No person shall be penalised, censored, or disadvantaged by any state body or publicly funded institution for expressing a lawful opinion.

Article 36 — Prohibition on Compelled Speech

No person in Ireland shall be compelled by the state, by any law, by any employer, by any institution, or by any regulatory body to express, affirm, endorse, or perform agreement with

any belief, ideology, position, or form of words that they do not genuinely hold. Any requirement to affirm any ideological, political, social, or metaphysical position as a condition of employment, education, or public service is prohibited. Any mandatory training that requires participants to affirm statements as true or perform agreement with positions they reject is prohibited. A person's silence is not hostility. A person's honest disagreement is not violence.

Article 37 — The Free Press and Media Ownership

A free press is essential to a free nation. The right of journalists to investigate, report, and publish honestly — including on matters that are uncomfortable to those in power — is constitutionally protected. No journalist shall be imprisoned, harassed, surveilled, or prosecuted for honest journalism. No journalist shall be compelled to reveal a source. The protection of sources is absolute except where a court finds, on clear and specific evidence, that disclosure is necessary to prevent imminent serious physical harm to a named individual and that no other means of preventing that harm exists.

No single person, corporation, political party, or interest group shall own or control more than one significant media outlet in Ireland. Media ownership shall be fully transparent and publicly registered. Foreign ownership of Irish media outlets is prohibited. The prohibition on foreign ownership of Irish media is a constitutional value that takes precedence over the general free market principles established in Article 67. A free press is a precondition of democracy, and the ownership of the means of public communication is not merely a commercial matter.

Public broadcasting in Ireland shall be constitutionally independent of both government and commercial pressure. Its mandate is to inform honestly, to reflect the full diversity of Irish life and opinion, and to serve the nation rather than any interest within it. Its editorial independence is constitutionally guaranteed. No government shall have the power to direct, defund, or punish public broadcasting for its editorial decisions.

The algorithmic curation of news and public information by platforms operating in Ireland shall be transparent, subject to audit by the Technology Council, and shall not be designed or operated to suppress lawful opinion, manufacture consensus, or manipulate democratic processes.

Article 38 — Algorithmic Manipulation of Elections and Public Information

The principle established in Article 37 — that the algorithmic curation of news and public information shall be transparent, auditable, and free from manipulation of democratic processes — applies with full force to elections and referenda.

The algorithmic manipulation of voter information by any platform or entity is prohibited.

PART V — JUSTICE AND LIBERTY

The rights established in this Part are part of the fundamental rights framework set out in Article 15: they belong to every person by virtue of their humanity, are not granted by the state, and may not be removed or weakened by any government, emergency, international obligation, or referendum.

Article 39 — The Right to Bear Arms

Every Native Irish citizen has the right to keep and bear arms for the defence of themselves, their family, their home, and their nation. This right shall be regulated to ensure that those who bear arms are trained, competent, and of sound mind, but it shall not be abolished or made so restrictive as to be meaningless. A people who cannot defend themselves are a people who depend entirely on the goodwill of those who govern them.

Article 40 — The Right to a Fair Trial

Every person accused of any offence has the right to be informed promptly and clearly of the charges against them in plain language; to be presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond reasonable doubt; to have adequate time and resources to prepare a defence; to be represented by a lawyer of their choosing or to have one provided if they cannot afford one; to face their accusers and challenge the evidence against them; to call witnesses in their defence; to be tried without unreasonable delay; and to be tried only once for any offence of which they have been acquitted.

No act shall be a crime unless it falls within one of the following four categories: it causes demonstrable harm to another person or persons, including physical injury, psychological injury, or damage to property; it causes demonstrable loss to another person or persons, including through fraud, deception, theft, or the dishonest deprivation of what is rightfully theirs; it creates clear and evidenced endangerment of another person or persons, meaning conduct that produces a real, immediate, and objectively verifiable risk of serious harm — not a theoretical, speculative, or remotely possible risk; or it causes demonstrable harm to the natural world — its ecosystems, species, land, waters, or air — consistent with the rights of nature established in Article 51. The natural world is a victim in law. Those who damage it are answerable to it. Victimless acts, however distasteful to others, are not crimes under this constitution. The mere potential for harm, absent genuine and demonstrable danger, shall not suffice to constitute a criminal act.

Article 41 — Justice, Restoration, and the Treatment of Harm

The purpose of justice in Ireland is not vengeance. It is the restoration of what was harmed, the protection of the nation from further harm, and where possible the return of the person who caused harm to a life of honest contribution. Imprisonment as a default response to wrongdoing is abolished. In its place, this constitution establishes four distinct responses to harm, applied

according to the nature of the offence and the nature of the person who committed it. This reflects the Brehon legal tradition, which held that punishment alone heals nothing — but it is written for the Ireland of today, where community bonds are weaker than they once were and the state must carry more of the weight that neighbours and kin once shared.

Restorative Justice

For the great majority of offences, the primary response shall be restoration. The person who caused harm shall make good that harm — to the individual they harmed and to the community — through compensation, directed community service, supervised rehabilitation, or any combination of these. The goal is repair, not punishment. Restorative outcomes shall be proportionate, meaningful, and genuinely directed at undoing the harm caused. The state shall provide the structures, supervision, and support that make restorative justice real rather than merely nominal, recognising that in a society where tight-knit community networks can no longer be assumed, the state must actively facilitate the restorative process rather than leaving it to chance.

Therapeutic Detention

Where a person's harmful conduct is rooted in addiction, trauma, or other treatable conditions, the response of the state shall be therapeutic, not punitive. Therapeutic detention shall be provided in humane, properly resourced facilities whose sole purpose is genuine recovery. It shall be time-limited, subject to regular independent review, and oriented entirely toward the person's return to society as a functioning and contributing member. No person shall be held in therapeutic detention beyond the point at which independent clinical assessment confirms they no longer pose a risk to others. Therapeutic detention is not imprisonment. It shall never be experienced or administered as punishment.

Protective Custody

A small number of people cause serious harm to others not from circumstance or treatable illness, but from characteristics that independent clinical assessment establishes are not amenable to rehabilitation. Where a panel of no fewer than three independent clinicians — with no institutional, financial, or political interest in the outcome — unanimously assess that a person poses a genuine, serious, and ongoing danger to others that cannot be safely managed in the community, that person may be held in protective custody.

Protective custody is not punishment. It is honest acknowledgement that the safety of the nation requires that some people not be at liberty to harm others. Conditions of protective custody shall be humane. The person in custody retains all fundamental rights not incompatible with the fact of their detention. Every determination shall be reviewed by a fresh independent clinical panel at intervals of no more than twelve months. The moment that panel determines the person no longer poses the risk that justified their detention, they shall be released. No person shall remain in protective custody for a single day beyond what genuine safety requires.

Protective custody may never be used as a substitute for political persecution, as a response to unconventional beliefs or behaviour, or as a means of removing inconvenient persons from public life. Any clinician, official, or public servant who participates in a protective custody

determination not genuinely and solely grounded in clinical evidence of danger to others commits a serious constitutional offence.

Custodial Detention

For a narrow category of the most serious offences — including murder, rape, the sexual abuse of children, and acts of terrorism or treason — custodial detention remains available where no other response adequately protects the nation. Such detention shall be proportionate, time-limited where possible, subject to regular review, and administered in conditions consistent with human dignity. It is never the automatic response to any offence. Courts shall consider all available responses before imposing custodial detention and shall state explicitly why no other response is adequate.

The state has a duty to ensure that every person leaving any form of detention is better equipped to live honestly than when they entered it. A justice system that returns people to society more damaged and more dangerous than it received them has failed the nation.

Article 42 — Protection from Arbitrary Detention

No person shall be detained without charge for more than 48 hours. Any detention beyond this period requires a specific judicial warrant. No person shall be detained on the basis of their opinions, associations, or identity. Habeas corpus is an absolute right that may not be suspended under any circumstances.

Article 43 — The Rights of the Prisoner

Every person in state custody retains their fundamental human dignity and the following rights: the right to be free from torture and cruel treatment; the right to adequate food, clean water, shelter, and warmth; the right to access natural and traditional remedies and healing practices of their choosing alongside any other care they consent to; the right to communicate with family and legal representation; the right to practise their religion; and the right to access education and rehabilitation programmes. Imprisonment is the punishment. What happens within imprisonment shall not constitute additional punishment. The state has a duty to return prisoners to society as better equipped members of it wherever achievable.

Article 44 — Earned Freedom and the Principle of Demonstrated Competence

Freedom and autonomy shall expand in proportion to demonstrated responsibility. The state shall establish transparent, objective, and accessible systems by which individuals may demonstrate competence and responsibility in any regulated area, and shall grant expanded freedoms and reduced restrictions to those who do so. The burden of restriction shall fall on those who have given cause for it. It shall be progressively lifted from those who have demonstrated the opposite.

Article 45 — The Exclusion of Dangerous Personalities from Public Power

Power attracts those who should not hold it. Among the most persistent and serious threats to any nation is not the enemy at the border but the person within its own institutions who holds power without conscience — who manipulates, deceives, exploits, and harms not from weakness or circumstance but from a fundamental and enduring orientation toward the domination and use of others. This constitution names that threat directly and addresses it.

No person assessed by an independent clinical panel as meeting established diagnostic criteria for psychopathy, malignant narcissism, or antisocial personality disorder — where that assessment is based on documented behavioural evidence and conducted with full procedural rigour — shall be eligible to hold any public office, any position of authority within the state, any judicial appointment, any senior role in An Garda Síochána or the Defence Forces, or any position of institutional power over others.

This exclusion is not a punishment. It is a recognition that certain psychological profiles are incompatible with the responsible exercise of power over others. It carries no moral condemnation beyond that recognition.

The following principles govern the assessment process and are constitutionally mandatory:

Assessment shall be conducted only by a panel of no fewer than three independent clinical psychologists or psychiatrists of established professional standing, appointed by the Citizens' Assembly established in Article 100, with no connection to any political party, government body, or institution with an interest in the outcome.

Assessment shall be triggered only by a formal referral from the independent oversight body established in Article 92, based on documented behavioural evidence — a pattern of conduct demonstrably consistent with the relevant diagnostic criteria. It shall never be triggered by political disagreement, unpopular opinions, unconventional behaviour, or the desire of political opponents to remove a rival.

The person being assessed shall have full knowledge of the process, full access to independent legal and clinical representation, and the full right to challenge any finding before an independent tribunal.

Assessments shall be conducted according to internationally established diagnostic criteria only. No novel, ideologically derived, or politically motivated diagnostic framework shall be used.

A finding of exclusion requires the unanimous agreement of all panel members. A split finding shall result in no exclusion.

Any finding of exclusion is subject to appeal before an independent judicial tribunal. The burden of proof lies with those seeking exclusion, not with the person being assessed.

Any clinician, official, or member of the oversight body who participates in or facilitates an assessment process not genuinely and solely grounded in clinical evidence commits a serious constitutional offence and is subject to the full consequences established in Article 101.

No person currently holding public office is exempt from this process. Where a person currently in office is found to meet the exclusion criteria, they shall be removed immediately upon conclusion of any appeal.

This article exists not to persecute the unusual, the difficult, or the unpopular. It exists because Ireland has learned, at great cost, what happens when people without conscience reach positions of power over others. It shall not happen again.

PART VI — THE FAMILY, THE CHILD, AND THE VULNERABLE

The rights established in this Part are part of the fundamental rights framework set out in Article 15: they belong to every person by virtue of their humanity, are not granted by the state, and may not be removed or weakened by any government, emergency, international obligation, or referendum.

Article 46 — The Rights of the Elderly

Every elderly person in Ireland has the right to live with dignity, safety, and respect. Every elderly person has the right to remain in their own home for as long as they wish and as long as it is safe to do so, supported by whatever state assistance makes this possible. Institutionalisation shall never be the default option where home care is achievable. Institutions providing care for elderly people shall be subject to rigorous, independent, and unannounced inspection, with results publicly available. Neglect or abuse of an elderly person is a serious criminal offence. No elderly person shall be financially exploited. Every elderly person has the right to participate in the life of their community.

Every elderly person has the absolute right to choose their own approach to their health and wellbeing — including natural remedies, traditional healing, and any other method they judge appropriate — without interference, pressure, or substitution by any institution or authority. Those who have spent their lives contributing to Ireland shall be honoured in their later years with security, dignity, and genuine care.

Article 47 — The Rights of Disabled People

Every disabled person in Ireland has the full rights of this constitution without qualification or diminishment. Disability is not a deficit. It is a difference, and it is a difference that the state has an active duty to accommodate so that every disabled person may participate fully in Irish life.

Every disabled person has the right to independent living — to live in the community, to make their own decisions, and to receive whatever support makes that independence genuinely possible. Institutionalisation shall never be imposed upon a disabled person where community-based support is achievable. The right to choose where and how one lives is not a privilege. It is a right that belongs to every person regardless of the nature of their disability.

All public infrastructure, public services, public buildings, public transport, and public information shall be genuinely accessible to disabled people. Inaccessibility is not a neutral inconvenience. It is a constitutional failure. The state has an active and enforceable duty to achieve and maintain full accessibility, with progress independently audited and publicly reported every year.

No disabled person shall be discriminated against in employment, education, housing, healthcare, or any other area of public life. Merit and ability, assessed fairly and with reasonable

accommodation, are the only legitimate bases for decisions affecting disabled people in any of these areas.

The voice of disabled people shall be heard in all decisions that affect them. No policy concerning disability shall be designed or implemented without genuine consultation with disabled people and their representative organisations.

The social welfare provisions of Article 76 and the recognition of care work in Article 72 are essential supports for the independent living rights established in this article.

Article 48 — The Family

The family, founded on a committed and enduring relationship between adults who have chosen to build a life together, is the fundamental unit of Irish society. The state shall protect and support the family. No policy of the state shall be designed to undermine, replace, or diminish the family as the primary environment in which children are raised and individuals find their deepest belonging.

Article 49 — The Rights of the Child

Every child has the right to life, to a name and identity, to know and be raised by their parents where this is possible and in their best interests, to be protected from abuse, exploitation, and neglect, to education, to play, and to have their voice heard in decisions that affect them. The best interests of the child are the paramount consideration in all decisions made by the state concerning children. The minimum age of marriage is eighteen years. Children in state care retain all the rights of this article and additionally have the right to stability, to placement with family members where possible and safe, to an independent advocate, and to have records of any abuse they have suffered preserved permanently.

The right of every child to be raised by their parent where this is possible and in their best interests includes the right not to be separated from a loving and caring parent by reason of that parent's nationality or immigration status. The provisions of Article 10 give constitutional effect to this right in the specific context of the foreign parent of a Native Irish child.

The standard of care owed to children in state and institutional care, the nation's acknowledgement of its historical failures toward children and other vulnerable people, and the permanent mechanisms of remembrance and accountability that follow from that acknowledgement, are established in Article 125.

Article 50 — The Right to Education

Every child has the right to quality early childhood care and education from birth. The state has an active duty to ensure that affordable, high-quality early childhood provision is available to every family in Ireland. No child shall be disadvantaged in their development by the inability of their family to afford early years care.

Every child has the right to a genuine education that develops their individual abilities, teaches them to think critically and independently, grounds them in Irish history, language, and culture, and prepares them for a life of dignity and contribution. Education shall never be used as a vehicle for ideological conditioning or political indoctrination. Parents have the primary right to direct the education of their children.

In universities and all institutions of higher education, the pursuit of knowledge shall take precedence over the defence of existing orthodoxy. Scientific dogma shall not be treated as settled where genuine inquiry remains open. Ireland's educational institutions shall actively encourage the expansion of human knowledge, the exploration of new ideas, the recovery of traditional knowledge and practices, and the full range of human understanding — including knowledge systems that predate and exist independently of modern industrial science. No academic, researcher, or student shall be penalised for pursuing honest inquiry that challenges prevailing consensus.

Article 51 — Parental Rights

Parents have the primary right and responsibility to raise their children according to their own values, beliefs, and judgement. The state shall support parents in this role. It shall not substitute its own judgement for that of parents except where a child is demonstrably at risk of serious harm. No child shall be subjected to any medical, psychological, or ideological intervention by the state or any institution without the informed consent of their parents, except in a genuine medical emergency.

PART VII — NATURE, ANIMALS, AND THE COMMONS

The rights established in this Part are part of the fundamental rights framework set out in Article 15: they belong to every person, every creature, and the living world itself, are not granted by the state, and may not be removed or weakened by any government, emergency, international obligation, or referendum.

Article 52 — The Right to a Clean and Healthy Environment

Every person has the right to clean air, clean water, and an environment that does not damage their health. The state has a duty to protect the natural environment of Ireland for current and future generations. Every person has the right to minimal exposure to man-made electromagnetic radiation. The expansion of wireless infrastructure requires democratic consent and independent health assessment conducted without commercial influence. The precautionary principle applies.

Article 53 — The Rights of Nature

The natural world of Ireland — its land, waters, air, forests, bogs, coastlines, wildlife, and ecosystems — has the right to exist, regenerate, and be restored. These rights are enforceable in Irish courts. The state shall appoint independent Guardians of the Natural World whose duty is to represent the interests of the natural world in all legislative and executive decisions. The Guardians of the Natural World shall be appointed by the Citizens' Assembly established in Article 100, on the same basis of independence and transparency as other constitutional appointments.

The natural night — genuine ecological darkness, free from artificial light pollution — is a component of the natural world of Ireland with its own right to exist and be protected. The Guardians of the Natural World shall have explicit responsibility for the protection of ecological darkness, consistent with the rights established in Article 56.

No economic interest shall permanently override the right of the natural world to exist and recover. Geoengineering, weather modification, or deliberate climate manipulation by any party within or affecting Irish territory is prohibited without explicit democratic consent and full public disclosure.

Article 54 — The Rights of Animals

Animals are sentient beings capable of suffering, fear, pain, and distress. No animal shall be subjected to unnecessary suffering, cruelty, neglect, or abuse. Animals used in agriculture shall be kept in conditions that allow them to express natural behaviours and live without chronic pain or distress. Factory farming practices that cause systematic suffering shall be phased out within a period established by law. Wild animals have the right to exist in their natural habitat. The deliberate extinction or severe diminishment of any native Irish species is a constitutional

offence. The use of animals in scientific research shall be minimised, regulated, and subject to strict ethical oversight. These protections do not prevent humane keeping of animals, responsible farming, fishing, or hunting conducted with respect for the animal and the ecosystem.

Article 55 — Voluntary Community, Association, and Mutual Aid

Every citizen has the right to form voluntary communities, associations, and social contracts among themselves, provided such arrangements do not infringe upon the rights of non-members. Citizens are encouraged, but never compelled, to support their communities through voluntary charity and mutual aid. The state shall never penalise generosity, community spirit, or voluntary cooperation. Charitable freedom is a constitutional value.

Article 56 — The Right to a Dark Sky and the Milky Way

For all of human history, the night sky has been the shared inheritance of every person who ever lived on this island. The stars above Ireland are the same stars that guided our ancestors across the sea, inspired our poets and storytellers, oriented our farmers and fishers, and reminded every generation that the universe is vast and we are part of it. The Milky Way — the great river of stars that crosses the Irish sky on a clear dark night — is one of the most profound and beautiful things a human being can see. It costs nothing. It belongs to everyone. And it is being stolen.

Light pollution — the flooding of the night sky with artificial light from poorly designed, poorly directed, and unnecessary illumination — has already robbed most of the Irish population of any meaningful view of the night sky. This constitution names the night sky as a natural inheritance of the Irish nation and establishes its protection as a constitutional obligation.

Every person in Ireland has the right to access, within a reasonable distance from where they live, a genuinely dark sky — meaning a sky sufficiently free from artificial light pollution that the Milky Way is visible to the naked eye on a clear night and the natural rhythm of darkness and light that has governed life on this island since before human memory is preserved and experienced.

This right is not merely aesthetic. It is ecological, cultural, scientific, and deeply human. The natural night is essential to the health of nocturnal wildlife, to the functioning of natural ecosystems, to the sleep and wellbeing of human beings, and to the cultural and spiritual life of a people who have always looked upward and found meaning there.

The state has an active duty to designate and permanently protect Dark Sky Reserves across Ireland — at least one per county — within which the night sky is and shall remain genuinely dark. All outdoor artificial lighting in Ireland shall be regulated to ensure it is directed downward where needed, shielded from the sky, set to the minimum intensity required, and switched off when not needed. No new development shall significantly increase light pollution in any Dark Sky Reserve or low-pollution area. A programme of active light pollution reduction shall be pursued in existing developed areas and reported publicly every five years.

Ireland shall advocate actively in all international forums for the regulation of satellite constellations and orbital light pollution. No satellite constellation operated from Irish territory or by Irish entities shall be permitted to contribute to light pollution of the night sky without the approval of the Technology Council, which shall assess the impact on the right established in this article before any approval is granted.

Darkness is not merely an absence. It is a habitat. The natural night is the environment in which a vast proportion of Ireland's wildlife lives, hunts, navigates, breeds, and survives. Light pollution is habitat destruction and shall be treated accordingly under Article 53.

Every Irish child shall have the opportunity, as part of their education, to experience a genuinely dark sky — to see the Milky Way, to learn the stars their ancestors named and navigated by, and to understand their place in the universe. The state shall support astronomy education, dark sky access, and the maintenance of public observing facilities in Dark Sky Reserves.

The Milky Way has been visible from Ireland for as long as there have been eyes to see it. The people of Ireland have no right to steal it from each other, from the wildlife that depends on the dark, or from the generations who will come after us. This article is Ireland's commitment that they will not.

Article 57 — The Right to Fish, Hunt, and Gather

Every Native Irish citizen has the right to fish in Irish waters, to hunt on Irish land, and to gather natural produce from the Irish countryside, subject to reasonable regulation designed to protect ecosystems and ensure sustainability. Fishing rights in Irish waters belong first to the Irish nation. No international agreement shall deprive Irish people of the right to fish in their own waters. Hunting shall be conducted humanely and in a manner consistent with the animal welfare provisions of this constitution. The right to gather — including the gathering of wild food, medicinal plants, and natural materials — from common land and accessible countryside is protected.

Article 58 — Prohibition on the Patenting of Life and the Right to Seeds

No naturally occurring organism, genetic sequence, biological process, or substance found in nature may be patented, owned, or monopolised by any person, corporation, or institution. Life is not an invention. Every farmer and every person in Ireland has the constitutional right to save, store, replant, share, and exchange seeds from their harvest. The state shall maintain a national seed bank preserving the full diversity of Irish and traditional crop varieties, freely accessible to Irish farmers and growers. The deliberate contamination of natural seed stocks through patented genetic material is a constitutional offence.

Article 59 — Environmental Levies

Activities that cause measurable harm to the natural environment shall incur proportionate levies. The proceeds shall be used exclusively for environmental restoration and recovery. Such levies do not replace the legal duty to cease causing harm.

PART VIII — LAND, HOUSING, AND NATIONAL RESILIENCE

Article 60 — Land Ownership

Land on the island of Ireland may be owned only by Native Irish persons, Irish by Descent persons resident in Ireland, Irish by Marriage persons, Irish by Adoption into Family persons, and the Irish state. No foreign national, foreign government, foreign corporation, or international body may own land in Ireland. Land is not merely an asset. It is the physical foundation of the nation. Its ownership is a matter of national survival. The citizenship categories referenced in this article are established in Articles 7 through 12 of this constitution.

Article 61 — The Right to Property

Every citizen who lawfully owns property has the absolute and inviolable right to occupy, inhabit, and live upon that property, free from any recurring financial obligation imposed by the government. Ownership of property confers permanent and unconditional rights of residence.

No government entity at any level shall levy any recurring tax, fee, rate, or charge upon a citizen's primary residence or owned land. Once property is lawfully purchased, the citizen's right to occupy it shall be free from any further financial burden imposed by the state.

No citizen shall be forcibly removed from their lawfully owned property for failure to pay any government-imposed tax, levy, or fee. Any law or regulation permitting such removal is unconstitutional and void.

The government shall have no power to seize or compulsorily acquire privately owned property except in the most extraordinary and demonstrable cases of national emergency, and only with the explicit voluntary consent of the property owner, or a supermajority ruling of the Independent Judiciary confirming absolute necessity, and full and fair market compensation paid to the owner prior to any transfer of possession.

Every citizen has the right to build, modify, and maintain structures on their own property without requiring government permits or approvals, provided such construction does not demonstrably and directly endanger neighbouring citizens or public safety, or demonstrably and significantly damage the natural landscape, a protected natural area, or the established character of a heritage site.

Where a person has made a valid will, their property shall pass to their designated beneficiaries in accordance with that will. The will of the deceased is sovereign and shall be respected by the state and the courts.

Where a person dies without a valid will, their estate shall pass according to fair and transparent intestacy provisions established by law, designed to reflect the reasonable expectations of family relationships and to ensure that those closest to the deceased are not left without recourse.

Inheritance tax may be levied by the state on property passing to beneficiaries, at rates established by law and applied proportionately. However, the following exemptions are constitutionally guaranteed and may not be removed by legislation:

No inheritance tax, estate duty, transfer fee, or government claim shall be levied where the inheriting person is a family member who was lawfully residing in the property as their primary residence at the time of the owner's death. No inheritance tax, estate duty, transfer fee, or government claim shall be levied where the inheriting person is a family member who was actively working the land or property — whether in agriculture, horticulture, a family business, or any other productive use — at the time of the owner's death. No inheritance tax, estate duty, transfer fee, or government claim shall be levied where the inheriting person can demonstrate that they were actively contributing to the maintenance or upkeep of the property through their own financial means or physical labour. No inheritance tax, estate duty, transfer fee, or government claim shall be levied where the inheriting person can demonstrate that they were providing genuine care to the deceased in a manner that meaningfully supported the deceased's quality of life, health, or dignity in their final years or period of dependency.

In all of the above cases the inheriting person's right to occupy and use the property shall be immediate, unconditional, and uninterrupted from the moment of the original owner's passing. No such inheriting person shall ever be compelled to sell, vacate, or relinquish the property due to any tax obligation, government levy, or estate proceeding.

These exemptions exist to protect the family home, the family farm, and the family business from being broken up by taxation at the moment of greatest grief. A person who gave their time, their money, or their labour to support another in life shall not be punished for that generosity at the moment of death.

All property ownership records shall be maintained transparently and securely. No government entity shall alter, erase, or dispute a citizen's lawful ownership record without full due process and the explicit ruling of the Independent Judiciary.

The government shall not create conditions, regulations, or monetary policies that artificially inflate property prices or make property ownership inaccessible to ordinary citizens. Every citizen shall have a fair and realistic opportunity to achieve property ownership.

Article 62 — Natural Resources

All natural resources of Ireland — including minerals, oil, gas, water, wind, wave energy, and fish stocks within Irish waters — belong to the Irish nation collectively. They may be developed by private entities only under licence from the state, with the primary benefit flowing to the Irish nation. No natural resource shall be permanently alienated from the Irish nation or transferred to foreign ownership.

Article 63 — Community Food Growing

Local government shall actively support and facilitate the use of available land within communities — including public land, underused gardens, and common areas — for the growing

of food for local consumption. Every community shall have access to growing space. Local authorities shall coordinate community growing programmes, connect willing growers with available land, and ensure that the knowledge and labour of skilled growers — including elderly members of the community who carry generations of horticultural knowledge — is valued, supported, and passed on. The sharing of food-growing knowledge between generations is a constitutional value. No community shall be without the means to feed itself if it chooses to do so.

Article 64 — Community Refectories and the Shared Table

Every community in Ireland shall have access to a community refectory — a place where people may come together to share a good meal, prepared from honest ingredients, at no cost or at minimal cost to those who attend. Community refectories are not charitable institutions for the desperate. They are gathering places for everyone, grounded in the ancient Irish value of hospitality and the understanding that a community that eats together knows itself better, cares for itself better, and endures better.

Local authorities shall be responsible for establishing and maintaining community refectories, funded from the general tax base, and housed in buildings that are warm, welcoming, and genuinely pleasant to be in. The atmosphere shall be one of dignity and conviviality. No person shall ever feel diminished by attending.

The preparation and serving of food in community refectories shall form part of the national service programme established in Article 111. Young people undertaking national service shall learn to cook real, nourishing food from good ingredients — including produce grown through the community food growing programmes established in Article 63 — and shall do so under the guidance of skilled mentors.

Local authorities shall actively recruit willing elderly members of the community to serve as culinary mentors within the refectory programme, passing on knowledge of traditional Irish cooking, food preservation, seasonal eating, and the preparation of honest nourishing meals from local ingredients. This knowledge is a living inheritance. Its loss would be irreversible. These mentors shall be honoured and compensated for their contribution.

The menu of every community refectory shall reflect the seasons, the local landscape, and the food sovereignty principles of this constitution. It shall be genuinely good food — not institutional food dressed up as nourishment. The standard shall be one that any person, of any background, would be glad to eat.

Attendance at community refectories is entirely voluntary. No person shall ever be compelled to attend or penalised for not doing so. The refectory exists as an open invitation, not an obligation. Its door is always open. Its table always has room.

The shared table is not a new idea in Ireland. It is one of our oldest. This article restores it.

Article 65 — National Resilience, Strategic Self-Sufficiency, and the Right to Thrive in Isolation

Ireland is an island. That is not merely a geographical fact. It is a constitutional reality with profound implications for how the nation must be governed, what the state must build and maintain, and what obligations every generation owes to the next. An island nation that cannot feed itself, power itself, heal its people from its own land, or defend its shores without the permission or cooperation of foreign powers is not a sovereign nation. It is a dependency wearing the costume of one.

This constitution therefore establishes national resilience — the capacity of Ireland to sustain the lives, the dignity, and the freedom of its people under conditions of external pressure, international sanctions, trade disruption, war in the wider world, or the deliberate withdrawal of foreign cooperation — as a constitutional obligation of the highest order. It is not a contingency plan. It is a permanent duty of every government, every generation, and every institution of the state.

The Principle

Ireland shall at all times maintain the genuine capacity to feed its people, power its essential systems, heal its sick from its own land and its own knowledge, defend its territory, and sustain its constitutional order — entirely from its own resources if necessary, for an indefinite period, without dependence on any foreign power, international body, or external supply chain.

This principle does not require autarky as a permanent economic condition. Ireland may and should trade freely with the world. But that participation shall never be allowed to create a dependency so deep that its interruption would threaten the lives, the health, or the freedom of the Irish people.

Food Sovereignty

The state shall maintain at all times the agricultural capacity, the seed stocks, the knowledge, the infrastructure, and the distribution systems necessary to feed every person in Ireland from Irish land and Irish waters, without dependence on imported food, imported fertiliser, or imported agricultural technology.

The national seed bank shall be maintained as a strategic national asset of the highest priority, with sufficient diversity and quantity to sustain full agricultural production for a minimum of five years without any external input.

The state shall maintain strategic reserves of food sufficient to sustain the population for a minimum period established by law, never less than six months.

The knowledge of traditional Irish farming, food preservation, fermentation, foraging, and all skills by which the Irish people fed themselves before dependence on industrial supply chains shall be treated as a strategic national resource. The national service programme shall include practical training in food production, preservation, and preparation as a core component.

No policy of the state shall reduce Ireland's agricultural capacity or create dependency on any single external source for any input essential to Irish food production. The deliberate destruction of Ireland's capacity to feed itself is an act of treason under Article 114.

Healing Sovereignty

Ireland's land, hedgerows, bogs, forests, and coastlines are among the richest repositories of healing plants and natural medicines in the world. For thousands of years, before the imposition of commercial medicine, the Irish people healed themselves and each other from this land. That knowledge was suppressed, marginalised, and nearly lost. This constitution commits to its restoration as a matter of national survival.

The state shall actively support the identification, cultivation, preservation, and transmission of Ireland's full heritage of medicinal plants and natural healing knowledge — including the traditional herbal knowledge of the Gaelic tradition, the healing knowledge of the Traveller community, and all other strands of Irish natural medicine — as a strategic national resource of the highest importance.

Every community shall have access to a community healing garden — a cultivated space containing the medicinal plants of the Irish tradition, tended by knowledgeable community members, freely accessible to all, and serving as a living library of natural healing knowledge. Local authorities shall be responsible for establishing and supporting community healing gardens as part of their constitutional obligations.

The state shall maintain strategic reserves of medicinal plants, herbal preparations, and natural healing materials sufficient to address the most common health needs of the population without dependence on any foreign supply chain.

No policy of the state shall suppress, restrict, or disadvantage the practice of herbal medicine, traditional healing, or any other natural approach to health. The practitioners of these traditions are national assets. They shall be honoured, supported, and given the freedom to practise without interference from any regulatory body captured by commercial interests.

Energy Sovereignty

The state shall pursue and achieve the complete energy independence of Ireland — the capacity to generate all energy required for Irish society from sources entirely within Irish territory and waters. Until full energy independence is achieved, the state shall maintain strategic reserves of fuel and energy sufficient to sustain essential functions for a minimum of six months.

No energy infrastructure critical to Irish society shall be owned or controlled by any foreign state or corporation. The development of distributed energy generation — the capacity of individual households, farms, and communities to generate their own power — is a constitutional priority. A nation of energy-generating households and communities is a nation that cannot be blacked out by the failure of any single system or the hostility of any single power.

Water Sovereignty

All water sources within Ireland belong to the Irish nation collectively and may not be privatised, sold, or transferred to foreign ownership. The state shall maintain the infrastructure necessary to provide clean, safe water to every person in Ireland from Irish sources.

Every community shall have access to at least one natural, clean water source — a spring, a well, a stream, or a river — that is protected from pollution, maintained in good condition, and freely

accessible to all. This is the resilience layer beneath the mains supply — the guarantee that no community is ever without water even if every pipe in Ireland were to fail.

Communications Sovereignty

Ireland shall maintain the capacity to communicate internally without dependence on foreign-owned infrastructure. A national communications reserve — including radio broadcasting capacity and distributed communications infrastructure not dependent on any single point of failure — shall be maintained at all times and tested regularly. The knowledge of low-technology communications shall form part of national service training.

Industrial and Craft Capacity

Ireland shall maintain the domestic manufacturing and craft capacity to produce essential goods — tools, clothing, building materials, natural medicines, agricultural equipment, and other necessities — without dependence on foreign supply chains. The national service programme shall include practical training in craft, construction, repair, and the maintenance of essential equipment. The mentorship of skilled elderly citizens in these areas is the transmission of strategic national capability from one generation to the next.

The National Resilience Council

A National Resilience Council shall be established, composed of independent experts in agriculture, natural medicine, energy, engineering, water management, communications, and defence, appointed by the Citizens' Assembly. The Council shall assess Ireland's resilience capacity at intervals of no more than two years and publish its findings in full in plain language freely available to every person in Ireland. It shall establish minimum resilience standards below which Ireland's capacity in any area may not fall and report any breach of those standards immediately to the Dáil, the Citizens' Assembly, and the public.

No government may reduce any resilience capacity below the minimum standards established by the Council without a referendum of the people. Resilience is not a budgetary line item to be trimmed in lean years. It is a constitutional obligation that exists precisely because lean years — and far worse — will come.

The Right to Resilience

Every person in Ireland has the constitutional right to live in a nation genuinely capable of protecting their life, their health, and their freedom regardless of what happens beyond Ireland's shores. This right is enforceable before the courts.

Article 66 — Housing

Every Irish person has the right to a home. The state has an active duty to ensure that housing is available and affordable for Irish people. This right is enforceable before the courts. Any Irish person who cannot access affordable housing despite genuine effort shall have a constitutional remedy against the state. The state shall not discharge its duty under this article through the provision of temporary or emergency accommodation alone. Permanent, secure, and genuinely affordable housing is the standard this article requires.

The financialisation of housing — the treatment of homes primarily as investment vehicles rather than places to live — is incompatible with this right and shall be actively countered by the state. The bulk purchase of residential properties by investment funds for the purpose of rental extraction is prohibited.

PART IX — MONEY, TAX, AND FISCAL HONESTY

Article 67 — Economic Sovereignty and Free Market Principles

Ireland's economy shall serve the Irish nation. The economy shall be free and open. The state shall not interfere in market activities, set prices, or favour any individual, corporation, or industry over another, except where such interference is necessary to prevent monopoly, protect workers, safeguard the natural environment, or uphold the constitutional rights of citizens. The worker is at least as important as the corporation. No economic policy shall be adopted that systematically transfers wealth from the Irish nation to foreign interests, corporations, or supranational bodies.

Article 68 — Banking, Finance, and Sound Money

Every citizen has the right to access basic banking services without discrimination. No citizen shall be denied a bank account, have an account closed, or have transactions blocked on the basis of their political views, lawful opinions, or lawful activities. Financial institutions operating in Ireland are prohibited from discriminating against customers on the basis of lawful speech or lawful association. Any financial institution found to have done so is subject to the full consequences established in Article 102.

The Irish state shall maintain the capacity to issue its own currency and shall never be dependent on any foreign or private entity for the creation of money used within Ireland. The state shall not be required to borrow money created by private banks in order to fund its own operations. A national bank, owned by the Irish people, shall have the power to create money for productive public investment, free from interest owed to private entities.

Cash remains legal tender for all transactions in Ireland and may not be refused by any business, institution, or government body. The phasing out of cash in favour of purely digital currency is prohibited without explicit referendum.

A central bank digital currency, if ever introduced in Ireland, must preserve full transactional privacy equivalent to cash, must never include any expiry date, usage restriction, or programmable condition on how a citizen may spend their own money, and may only be introduced following a referendum of the Irish people.

Article 69 — Protection of National Assets from Market Manipulation

Strategic national assets — including but not limited to land, housing, essential utilities, food production capacity, and energy infrastructure — shall be protected from speculative attack, predatory short selling, and coordinated market manipulation by foreign or domestic financial actors. The state shall maintain the capacity to identify and respond to coordinated efforts to destabilise the value of strategic national assets for speculative profit. Any entity found to have engaged in such manipulation is subject to the full consequences of Article 102, and any gains made through such manipulation shall be forfeit to the state.

Article 70 — Workers' Rights

Every worker has the right to fair pay, safe working conditions, reasonable hours, and the right to organise and bargain collectively without retaliation. No worker shall be compelled to join or refrain from joining any union. The minimum wage shall be sufficient for a person working full time to afford a basic standard of living including housing, food, and energy, as defined and reviewed regularly by an independent body.

Article 71 — The Right to Work and Fair Treatment

Every person has the right to work, to be treated fairly in the workplace, to receive honest payment for their labour, and to organise collectively. The worker is at least as important as the corporation. No person shall be discriminated against in employment on the basis of characteristics irrelevant to the work. Merit, ability, and conduct are the only legitimate bases for employment decisions. No corporation shall profit in Ireland while paying its workers poverty wages.

Article 72 — The Right to Strike and Collective Bargaining

The right of workers to organise collectively, to bargain collectively with their employers, and to withdraw their labour through strike action is constitutionally protected. No law shall make strike action so procedurally burdensome as to render it effectively impossible. No worker shall be dismissed, penalised, or disadvantaged for participating in lawful collective action. The right to collective bargaining means the right to genuine negotiation — not the performance of consultation while decisions are made elsewhere. Employers operating in Ireland have a constitutional duty to bargain in good faith with the representatives of their workers.

Article 73 — Care Work and the Dignity of the Home

The work of raising children, caring for elderly or disabled family members, and maintaining a home is real work of genuine value to society, regardless of whether it is paid. The state shall recognise this work through pension credits, social welfare provisions, and other supports that ensure no person is left without security in later life because they devoted years to caring for their family rather than to paid employment.

Article 74 — Automation, Dignity Income, and the Future of Work

As automation and artificial intelligence increasingly perform tasks previously done by human workers, the state has a duty to ensure that the benefits of this transition are shared broadly across society and do not result in mass impoverishment or the concentration of wealth among those who own the automated systems.

Where automation displaces human labour at scale, the state shall implement a dignity income — a baseline level of financial security available to all citizens, sufficient to meet basic needs, funded through taxation of the productivity gains generated by automation itself. A National Automation Fund shall be established, into which a proportion of the profits generated by highly

automated industries shall be directed, for the purpose of funding the dignity income and supporting retraining and new opportunities for displaced workers.

The transition to an automated economy shall be managed deliberately and humanely. No person shall be left destitute because a machine now does the work they once did.

Article 75 — Social Welfare and Dignity

Every person unable to meet their basic needs through work has the right to social welfare support sufficient for a dignified life, including adequate food, shelter, heating, and healthcare. Access to social welfare shall not be made conditional on accepting any medical intervention, as established in Article 19. Social welfare administration shall be humane, efficient, and free from unnecessary bureaucratic obstruction.

Article 76 — Food Safety, Honest Nourishment, and Informed Choice

Every person has the right to know what is in their food. All food sold in Ireland shall be honestly and clearly labelled, including all ingredients, additives, and the country of origin of major components. Ultra-processed foods linked to chronic health conditions shall be clearly identified as such. The state shall actively promote access to whole, natural, minimally processed food, particularly in schools, hospitals, and public institutions. Food additives banned in other developed nations on health grounds shall be reviewed and, where credible evidence of harm exists, prohibited in Ireland. The state shall support and protect small-scale and traditional food producers as a vital part of Ireland's food culture and food sovereignty.

Article 77 — Prohibition on State Funding of Political Advocacy

No public funds shall be used to fund any organisation whose primary purpose is political advocacy, lobbying, or campaigning on contested social or political questions, regardless of the position advocated. Public funds may support genuine public services, research, and the arts, but not the funding of one side of a political debate at taxpayer expense.

Article 78 — The Principle of Honest Taxation

Taxation shall be transparent, proportionate, and honestly explained to the people who pay it. Every tax shall have a clearly stated purpose. The state shall publish, in plain language, how tax revenue is spent. Taxation that is hidden within prices, disguised as something else, or structured to obscure its true incidence from the people who ultimately bear it is dishonest taxation and is prohibited.

Article 79 — Value Added Tax and the Taxation of Consumption

Value Added Tax may be levied on goods and services at rates established by law, subject to the constitutional ceiling established in Article 81. Essential goods — including unprocessed food, children's clothing, books, and medicines — shall be exempt from Value Added Tax or subject to a reduced rate, reviewed every five years by an independent body appointed by the Citizens'

Assembly to ensure the list of essential goods reflects genuine necessity rather than historical accident or lobbying success.

Article 80 — The Luxury Levy and the Taxation of Ostentatious Wealth

A Luxury Levy shall be applied to goods and services that are, by any reasonable standard, ostentatious displays of wealth far beyond any functional purpose — including but not limited to private jets, superyachts, and personal property valued at multiples of the average Irish home. The Luxury Levy is separate from and additional to ordinary taxation. All proceeds of the Luxury Levy established under this article shall be directed, with priority given to housing, healthcare, and the dignity income established in Article 74.

The Luxury Levy does not affect the property rights established in Article 61. It applies to ostentatious consumption, not to the ordinary home, farm, or business of any citizen, regardless of its value, where that property is genuinely lived in, worked, or used rather than held as a pure store of speculative wealth.

The definition of what constitutes a luxury good for the purposes of this levy shall be reviewed every five years by an independent body appointed by the Citizens' Assembly, and may be expanded to include any other category of goods or services that the Citizens' Assembly designates as meeting the constitutional definition of ostentatious wealth disconnected from functional need.

Article 81 — Limits on Taxation and the Progressive Principle

No person's total tax burden — combining income tax, levies, and any other direct charge on their earnings — shall exceed a constitutional ceiling established by law and reviewed every five years by an independent body appointed by the Citizens' Assembly. Taxation shall be progressive: those with greater means shall contribute a greater proportion of their income, within the constitutional ceiling. The constitutional ceiling for ordinary incomes established in this article does not apply to the Luxury Levy established in Article 80, which is a separate and additional levy on ostentatious wealth.

Article 82 — The Principle of Proportionate Contribution

Every person and every business operating in Ireland shall contribute to the public finances in proportion to their genuine economic activity and benefit derived from operating within the Irish state. Tax arrangements designed primarily to shift profits to jurisdictions where little or no genuine economic activity occurs, for the purpose of avoiding proportionate contribution to the Irish exchequer, are contrary to this constitution and shall be addressed by law.

Article 83 — Prohibition on Profit from Legal Compulsion

Where the state compels any person to purchase any product or service as a condition of exercising a right or fulfilling a legal obligation — including but not limited to mandatory

insurance — the state shall ensure that such compelled markets are not exploited for excessive private profit. Where the state mandates a purchase, it bears responsibility for ensuring that purchase is fairly priced.

Article 84 — Road Taxation Through Tyre Purchase

Motor taxation shall be collected through a levy applied at the point of sale of vehicle tyres, in proportion to the weight and usage profile associated with the tyre type, rather than through a separate annual taxation process. This ensures that road taxation is paid in proportion to actual road use and wear, since vehicles that travel more distance require tyre replacement more frequently, and eliminates the administrative burden of separate annual motor tax collection and enforcement.

Article 85 — National Debt, Borrowing, and Financial Sovereignty

The state may borrow only for productive investment that generates a return to the nation, or in genuine emergency. Borrowing for ongoing current expenditure is prohibited except in genuine emergency, declared as such with full transparency. The Guardian of Future Generations shall have the constitutional standing to challenge any borrowing that violates this principle before the Constitutional Court.

Article 86 — Protection of Innovation and Intellectual Property

Genuine inventors and creators have the right to benefit from their work for a reasonable period. However, intellectual property protections shall not be used to permanently suppress beneficial technologies, particularly in healthcare and energy, from public access. Where a patented invention would provide major public health or environmental benefit, the state may compel licensing at fair compensation after a reasonable initial exclusivity period.

Article 87 — Fiscal Responsibility and the Honest Funding of Constitutional Rights

This constitution establishes many rights that require public funding to be real rather than merely theoretical — housing, healthcare, education, dignity income, social welfare, and resilience infrastructure among them. A right that exists on paper but cannot be funded is not a right. It is a promise the state has no intention of keeping. This article exists to ensure that every constitutional right established in this document is honestly funded, and to make clear where that funding comes from.

The Sources of Funding

The honest funding of constitutional rights shall draw on the following sources, in addition to ordinary taxation:

All assets seized and punitive fines levied under the anti-corruption provisions of Article 102, and all assets recovered under the National Asset Review established in Article 127, shall be directed to a Constitutional Rights Fund, prioritised toward housing and healthcare.

All proceeds of the National Automation Fund established under Article 74 shall form part of the Constitutional Rights Fund.

All proceeds of the Luxury Levy established under Article 80 shall form part of the Constitutional Rights Fund, as already specified in that article.

Ordinary taxation, structured according to the principles established elsewhere in this Part — honest, transparent, proportionate, and bounded by the constitutional ceiling for ordinary incomes established in Article 81.

The Constitutional Accounts

The state shall publish, at least annually, a Constitutional Accounts document — a single, plain-language public record showing, for each constitutional right requiring funding, what it costs to provide that right at the standard this constitution requires, what funding has been allocated to it, and where any shortfall exists and why.

The Constitutional Accounts shall be audited by an independent body appointed by the Citizens' Assembly, with no government influence over its findings. Where the Constitutional Accounts reveal that a constitutional right is not being honestly funded, that finding shall itself be a matter of public record and a trigger for the mechanisms below.

The Guardian of Future Generations

The Guardian of Future Generations established in Article 100 shall have the constitutional standing to challenge any unfunded constitutional commitment before the Constitutional Court. Where the Court finds that a constitutional right is not being honestly funded, it may order the state to bring forward a funding plan within a specified period, and may, in cases of persistent and deliberate underfunding, order specific reallocations from the Constitutional Rights Fund.

Honest Tensions

This constitution does not pretend that every constitutional commitment is free or that they all sit easily together. The immigration cap, the tax ceiling, the property tax exemptions, and the prohibition on financial bailouts of failed institutions are all choices that affect what resources are available to fund constitutional rights. Where a genuine tension exists between two constitutional provisions because of resource constraints, that tension shall be resolved openly, through the democratic mechanisms this constitution provides — the Citizens' Assembly, referendum, and the ordinary work of the Dáil — and never by quietly underfunding a right while continuing to claim, in law, that it exists.

The Principle

Ireland will not be a nation of beautiful constitutional promises and empty implementation. Where this constitution says a person has a right, that right shall be funded, honestly, transparently, and as a matter of the highest priority. Where it cannot yet be fully funded, the nation shall be told so honestly, and shall be shown the plan to get there.

PART X — GOVERNANCE

Article 88 — The Legislature — Dáil Éireann

Dáil Éireann is the supreme legislative body of Ireland, elected by the people through a system of proportional representation. Every vote shall carry equal weight. No member of Dáil Éireann shall serve more than three terms. The Taoiseach shall serve no more than two terms. The length of a Dáil term shall be established by law and shall not exceed five years. No government shall extend the duration of its own term except in circumstances of genuine national emergency declared under Article 116.

Article 89 — Separation of Powers

The powers of the Irish state are divided between three separate and co-equal branches: the legislature, which makes law; the executive, which implements law; and the judiciary, which interprets and applies law. This separation is constitutionally absolute. No branch of government shall encroach upon the essential functions of another. No person may simultaneously hold office in more than one branch of government. The separation of powers exists to protect the people from the concentration of authority in any single hand. Its erosion, by whatever means and however gradual, is a constitutional violation.

Article 90 — The Higher Standard of Public Office

Those who hold public office — whether elected, appointed, or employed in the service of the state, including members of the government, the judiciary, the police, and the defence forces — are not rulers. They are guardians and servants of the nation. With that trust comes a higher standard of conduct, honour, and accountability than is required of private citizens.

No elected or appointed official shall enjoy any form of legal immunity, parliamentary privilege, or protection from criminal prosecution arising from their voting record, their official actions, or their conduct in office. All officials are equal before the law and shall be treated as ordinary citizens in all criminal proceedings. The standard of proof required for their conviction is identical to that applied to any citizen. The consequences of conviction shall be no less severe — and in cases of abuse of public trust, shall be greater.

Any public official who uses their position to enrich themselves, to protect wrongdoers, to obstruct justice, or to act against the interests of the nation shall be removed from office, prosecuted, and permanently disqualified from holding any future public position.

Judges, police officers, and members of the defence forces are held to a standard of personal honour and professional integrity that reflects the gravity of the powers entrusted to them. Abuse of those powers is a more serious offence than the equivalent act committed by a private citizen, and shall be punished accordingly.

Article 91 — The Oath of Office

Every person assuming public office in Ireland — whether elected, appointed, or sworn into service — shall take a public oath before assuming their duties. This oath is not a formality. It is a binding constitutional commitment, the breach of which carries the full consequences established in Article 102.

The oath shall be as follows, spoken aloud, in public, and recorded permanently:

I swear before the Irish nation — the living, the unborn, the land, and all that Article 3 of this constitution holds that word to mean — that I will serve this nation honestly and faithfully. I will uphold this constitution above all other obligations. I will place the interests of the nation above my own interests, above the interests of my party, above the instructions of any foreign power or supranational body, and above any private interest that conflicts with my duty. I will not lie to the people I serve. I will not conceal what they have the right to know. I will not use the power entrusted to me for my own enrichment or the enrichment of those close to me. If I break this oath, I accept the full consequences that this constitution provides. I make this commitment freely, knowingly, and without reservation.

No person who refuses to take this oath shall assume any public office. No person who takes this oath and demonstrably breaks it shall be protected from its consequences by any law, privilege, or passage of time.

Article 92 — Law Enforcement Duty to Act on Constitutional Violations

An Garda Síochána shall have full and immediate access to all public voting records held on the government website. They shall have a constitutional duty to investigate and act upon any credible evidence that an elected representative has voted for or enacted measures that violate this constitution or constitute a criminal act. They shall have the authority to locate, identify, and bring to justice any elected representative found to have acted unlawfully, using all lawful means available to them. No government entity, official, or institution may obstruct An Garda Síochána in the performance of this duty.

Article 93 — Independent Oversight of Elected Representatives

An independent, citizen-elected oversight body shall be established with the sole purpose of monitoring the voting records of all elected representatives; identifying any votes or actions that may constitute a violation of this constitution or criminal law; referring credible cases to An Garda Síochána and the Independent Judiciary for investigation and prosecution; and publishing regular public reports on the conduct of all elected representatives. This body shall be entirely independent of the political party system and shall be funded directly by the people through a constitutionally protected allocation.

Article 94 — The Senate

The Senate of Ireland shall serve as a revising and deliberative chamber. It shall have the power to delay, amend, and return legislation to the Dáil but not to permanently block the will of the democratically elected chamber.

The Senate shall be composed as follows: senators drawn from defined vocational and regional sectors of Irish life, including the Land and Environment Panel, representing farmers, fishers, foresters, and those whose work is rooted in the natural world of Ireland; the Labour and Workers Panel, representing workers across all sectors, trade unions, and those whose primary interest is the dignity and fair treatment of working people; the Health and Care Panel, representing healthcare workers, carers, disability advocates, and those whose work concerns the physical and mental wellbeing of the Irish people; the Education and Knowledge Panel, representing teachers, academics, researchers, and those whose work concerns the transmission and expansion of human knowledge; the Arts, Culture, and Heritage Panel, representing artists, musicians, writers, craftspeople, and those whose work concerns the living culture and heritage of Ireland; the Business and Enterprise Panel, representing small and medium enterprises, cooperatives, and those whose work concerns the productive economy of Ireland, with no panel seat allocated to any entity whose primary interest is financial speculation rather than the production of goods or services of genuine value; the Community and Voluntary Panel, representing community organisations, voluntary bodies, charitable institutions, and those whose work concerns the social fabric of Irish life at the local level; the Regional Panel, representing the distinct regions of Ireland, ensuring that no region — urban or rural, coastal or inland, large or small — is without a voice in the national legislature; and the Diaspora Panel, a small number of seats reserved for representatives of the Irish diaspora, elected by Irish citizens resident abroad and by returning diaspora members within their first five years of residence.

No party whip system shall operate in the Senate. No senator shall be instructed, pressured, or penalised by any political party for their vote on any matter. Senators shall vote according to the interests of the sector or region they represent, the values of this constitution, and their own conscience. Any attempt by any political party or other body to direct the votes of senators through a whip system is a constitutional offence.

No senator shall simultaneously hold a seat in Dáil Éireann or hold any executive office in the government. Senators shall serve fixed terms of five years. No senator shall serve more than two terms on the same panel.

The precise number of senators on each panel, the electoral arrangements for each panel, the qualifications for candidacy on each panel, and the arrangements for the Diaspora Panel shall be established by law. That law shall not create arrangements that allow any single political party to dominate the Senate, that exclude any legitimate sector of Irish life from representation, or that make candidacy so financially costly or procedurally burdensome as to exclude ordinary working people from standing. The enabling legislation shall be reviewed by the Constitutional Court before enactment to confirm its compliance with these principles.

The Senate may delay any legislation passed by the Dáil for a period of up to ninety days, during which it may propose amendments and return the legislation to the Dáil with its recommendations. The Dáil must consider those recommendations and respond publicly to each

of them, stating whether it accepts or rejects them and why. A rejection without stated reasons is a constitutional violation.

The Senate shall have the specific constitutional power to refer any legislation to the Constitutional Court on the grounds that it conflicts with this constitution, independently of the President and independently of the Dáil. A referral to the Constitutional Court under this article shall require a resolution passed by a simple majority of the Senate.

The Senate shall conduct hearings on any matter of national importance, may summon any public official or institution to appear before it, and shall publish its findings. Its proceedings are fully public.

Article 95 — The President

The President of Ireland is the guardian of this constitution and the symbolic head of the Irish nation. The President's role is constitutional, not executive. The President does not govern. The President does not make law. The President does not command the military in peacetime. The President's power is the power of constitutional vigilance — to watch, to question, to refer, and where necessary to speak plainly to the nation about what this constitution requires.

The President is elected directly by the people and shall serve a single term of seven years with no possibility of re-election. A President who owes nothing to any future electoral contest owes everything to the constitution they were elected to protect.

The President shall have the power and the duty to refer any legislation to the Constitutional Court before signing it where there is reasonable doubt about its constitutionality. The President may address the nation directly and publicly where they assess that a serious constitutional violation is occurring or imminent. The President shall have a limited power of pardon, exercisable only in cases of demonstrable injustice, transparently reasoned, and subject to independent review. The President shall represent Ireland in its international relations as an expression of the nation's values and dignity.

The President shall take the oath of office established in Article 91 before assuming their duties. The President is held to the highest standard of conduct established in Article 90.

Article 96 — The Government

The Government of Ireland is the executive arm of the state, formed from the party or coalition commanding the confidence of the Dáil. Ministers are personally accountable for the conduct of their departments. The concealment of information from the Dáil, the people, or the courts by any minister is a serious constitutional violation. The government may not make law by decree or executive order.

Article 97 — The Judiciary

The judiciary of Ireland is fully independent of the government and the legislature. Judges shall be appointed through a transparent, merit-based process free from political interference.

Judicial appointments shall be made by an independent Judicial Appointments Commission, whose members are appointed by the Citizens' Assembly established in Article 101 and who have no current political affiliation. No government minister shall have a determining role in any judicial appointment. The loyalty of every judge is to this constitution and to justice. Judges are held to the higher standard of conduct established in Article 90.

Article 98 — The Constitutional Court

Ireland shall have a dedicated Constitutional Court whose sole function is the interpretation and enforcement of this constitution. Its judges shall serve fixed non-renewable terms and shall be subject to removal by a two-thirds majority of the Dáil and Senate sitting jointly for conduct unbecoming their office. The Constitutional Court shall have the power to strike down any law, regulation, order, or treaty provision that conflicts with this constitution.

Every judge of the Constitutional Court shall have genuine fluency in the Irish language sufficient to read, interpret, and deliberate upon the primary Irish language text of this constitution without the assistance of translation. This fluency shall be assessed as part of the appointment process by the Judicial Appointments Commission. It is not a procedural requirement. It is a constitutional necessity. The primary text of this constitution is in Irish. Those whose sole function is its interpretation must be able to read it as it was written.

Article 99 — Sunset Provision — The Living Law Principle

In the spirit of the Brehon legal tradition, which held that law derives its authority from its justice and must continuously earn its place among the people it serves, all legislation enacted in Ireland shall be subject to mandatory review every ten years. At review, the legislature must actively reaffirm, amend, or repeal each law. A law that is not actively reaffirmed within twelve months of its review date shall lapse automatically.

Fundamental rights protections established in this constitution, criminal law defining serious offences against persons, and the constitutional framework itself are exempt from automatic lapse but shall still be subject to mandatory public review and debate at ten-year intervals. The purpose of this provision is to ensure that Irish law remains a living servant of the Irish nation rather than an accumulating dead weight of forgotten obligations. No law shall persist by inertia alone. Every law must justify its continued existence to the people it governs.

PART XI — DEMOCRATIC OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Article 100 — The Guardian of Future Generations

Ireland shall establish an independent office of the Guardian of Future Generations. This Guardian represents those not yet born — who are full members of the nation as this constitution defines it — and shall ensure that their interests are present in every significant legislative and executive decision made in their name but without their voice.

The Guardian shall be appointed by the Citizens' Assembly established in Article 101, entirely independent of government, and funded by a constitutionally protected allocation that no government may reduce. The Guardian shall serve a single fixed term of ten years with no possibility of reappointment, ensuring their loyalty is to the future rather than to any present political interest.

The Guardian shall have the following powers and duties, all of which are constitutionally guaranteed and may not be removed or reduced by legislation:

To audit all proposed legislation and executive decisions for their impact on future generations, and to publish that audit publicly before any final decision is made.

To appear before the Constitutional Court and challenge any legislation, treaty, borrowing programme, or executive decision that imposes an unjust, irreversible, or disproportionate burden on those not yet born.

To challenge any unfunded constitutional commitment before the Constitutional Court under the provisions of Article 87.

To publish an annual State of the Future report, in plain language, freely available to every person in Ireland, assessing the condition of the inheritance being built for future generations across all areas — environmental, financial, cultural, institutional, and constitutional.

To be consulted, as a constitutional requirement, before any referendum is held on any matter with significant long-term consequences, and to present the perspective of future generations to the people before they vote.

No government, institution, or interest may obstruct, defund, or interfere with the Guardian in the performance of their duties. Any attempt to do so is a constitutional offence.

Article 101 — The Citizens' Assembly

Ireland shall maintain a permanent, independent Citizens' Assembly composed of randomly selected citizens, representative of the Irish population in age, sex, region, and background. The Citizens' Assembly is the primary mechanism through which the people exercise direct democratic power between elections.

The Citizens' Assembly shall have the following constitutionally guaranteed powers:

To propose amendments to this constitution, which shall be put to the people by referendum.

To scrutinise any legislation and return it to the Dáil with recommendations, which the Dáil must consider and respond to publicly.

To trigger a referendum on any matter of national importance, by resolution passed by a supermajority of its members.

To appoint all independent constitutional offices established by this constitution or by law consistent with it, ensuring those appointments are made by the people rather than by government. Independent constitutional offices appointed by the Citizens' Assembly include: the Guardian of Future Generations; the Independent Children's Commissioner; the Technology Council; the Guardians of the Natural World; the independent health oversight body; the independent oversight body for elected representatives; the members of the Judicial Appointments Commission; the National Asset Review Commission; the National Resilience Council; and any other independent constitutional office established by this constitution or by law consistent with it.

To summon any public official, minister, or institution to appear before it and answer questions. Refusal to appear is a constitutional offence.

The Citizens' Assembly shall be independently funded, professionally supported, and given adequate time and resources to deliberate genuinely. Its proceedings shall be fully public. Its members shall be protected from any pressure, inducement, or intimidation in the exercise of their role. Service on the Citizens' Assembly is an honour and a civic duty. Members shall be compensated fairly for their time.

Article 102 — Accountability, Anti-Corruption, and the Consequences of Betraying Public Trust

Every public official in Ireland is a servant of the nation. All public spending shall be fully transparent and publicly accessible. Corruption in public office is among the most serious offences this constitution recognises, because it is not merely a crime against an individual — it is a crime against the nation in its entirety: its living people, its land, its future, and everything that the nation means under Article 3.

All lobbying of public officials shall be conducted publicly and recorded in a publicly accessible register updated in real time. No person who has held senior public office shall work in a regulated private sector role related to their former office for a period of five years after leaving public office. No government minister, official, or elected representative shall enter into any financial arrangement that benefits themselves, their family members, or their associates at the expense of the nation.

Any public official, elected representative, or public servant convicted of corruption, financial misconduct, or abuse of public trust shall face the following consequences. All are

constitutionally mandatory. None may be reduced, suspended, commuted, or waived by any court, government, or act of legislation.

All assets acquired through corrupt means shall be seized in full and returned to the national treasury without delay.

In the spirit of the Brehon legal tradition, which held that wrongdoing must be met not merely with the restoration of what was taken but with punitive payment that makes the wrongdoing genuinely and ruinously costly, the convicted person shall pay to the national treasury a punitive fine of no less than seven times the total value of all assets, benefits, payments, advantages, and opportunities gained through their corrupt conduct. This multiplier is a constitutional floor. Courts may increase it. They may not reduce it.

The convicted person shall serve a custodial sentence proportionate to the harm caused, with a minimum term established by law that reflects the gravity of betraying the trust of the nation.

The convicted person shall be permanently and irrevocably disqualified from holding any public office, any publicly funded position, any role in any regulated industry, and any position of trust in any institution receiving public money.

The convicted person's pension, severance, and all other benefits derived from their public office shall be forfeited in full and returned to the national treasury.

Where the corruption involved other persons — whether co-conspirators, intermediaries, or beneficiaries — those persons shall be jointly liable for the punitive payments in proportion to their involvement and benefit.

No statute of limitations shall apply to prosecutions for corruption in public office. The passage of time does not diminish the wrong done to the nation, and it shall not diminish the consequence.

The purpose of these provisions is to make corruption so ruinously and irreversibly costly that no person in public life could rationally conclude that the reward outweighs the risk. Public office is a trust given by the nation. Its betrayal shall be met with consequences that are swift, certain, total, and permanent.

Article 103 — Local Government

Ireland shall have a meaningful, properly resourced, and genuinely powerful system of local government. Local government is not an administrative convenience of central government. It is the level of democratic power closest to the people, and it shall be treated accordingly.

Local authorities shall have genuine legislative powers within their areas, genuine budgets drawn from constitutionally protected allocations, and genuine accountability to their local communities through regular elections and recall mechanisms. Decisions shall be made at the most local level at which they can be effectively made. Central government shall not override local decisions except where a specific and demonstrable national interest requires it, and only through a transparent process subject to judicial review.

Local authorities shall be responsible for the delivery of the community programmes established in this constitution — including community refectories, community food growing, community healing gardens, national service coordination, elder care support, and environmental guardianship at the local level. They shall be funded adequately to discharge these responsibilities. An underfunded local authority is a broken promise to the community it serves.

Local authorities shall publish full accounts of all spending, all decisions, and all contracts, freely accessible to every person in their area. Local corruption shall be subject to the same consequences as national corruption under Article 102.

Article 104 — Local Democratic Accountability and the Protection of Local Power

Every local authority in Ireland shall be elected by the people of its area through a system of proportional representation on the same principles as national elections. Every vote shall carry equal weight. No member of a local authority shall serve more than three consecutive terms on that authority.

Every citizen shall have the right to trigger a recall referendum on any locally elected representative, provided a petition is signed by at least five percent of eligible voters in that representative's electoral area. Should the recall succeed, the representative shall be immediately removed from office. Where criminal conduct is alleged, they shall be referred for prosecution under the provisions of Article 102.

Every community shall have the right to initiate a local referendum on any matter within the competence of their local authority. A local referendum shall be triggered by a petition signed by not less than five percent of the eligible electorate in the relevant area. The result shall be binding on the local authority. No local referendum result may be re-run within five years except by a further petition of the same threshold.

Central government shall not reduce the powers, budgets, or functions of any local authority without a specific and transparent legislative process, a demonstrated national interest that cannot be served by any other means, and the right of the affected local authority to challenge the reduction before the Constitutional Court.

No central government minister or department shall direct the operational decisions of any local authority except where a specific and demonstrable constitutional or legal obligation requires it.

Where central government wishes to transfer any function currently performed by local government to a national body, that transfer shall require the approval of the Senate, which shall consider the views of the affected local authorities before voting.

Every local authority shall hold a minimum of four public meetings per year at which any member of the community may address their elected representatives directly, ask questions, and receive answers on the record. These meetings shall be held at times and in places genuinely accessible to working people and to those with caring responsibilities.

The principle of subsidiarity — that decisions shall be made at the most local level at which they can be effectively made — is constitutionally binding on central government. The Citizens' Assembly shall have the power to challenge any centralisation of decision-making that it assesses as inconsistent with this principle.

The constitutional accounts established in Article 87 shall include a specific accounting of local government funding, the gap between what is required and what is provided, and the plan for closing that gap.

Article 105 — The Constitutional Transition Commission

The adoption of this constitution is an act of the sovereign Irish people, expressed through referendum. It supersedes all previous constitutional documents from the moment of its adoption.

A Constitutional Transition Commission shall be established upon the adoption of this constitution, composed of members appointed by the Citizens' Assembly, to oversee the transition from the previous constitutional arrangements to this one. The Commission shall have the following duties:

To identify all existing laws, institutions, and arrangements that conflict with this constitution and to publish a full public list of them within six months of adoption.

To work with the Dáil and the government to bring all existing law into conformity with this constitution within the three-year transitional period established in Article 135.

To ensure that all existing public office holders are given the opportunity to take the oath of office established in Article 91 and to confirm their commitment to this constitution, or to resign with dignity.

To report publicly every six months on the progress of the transition, identifying delays, obstacles, and any attempts to resist or circumvent the constitutional settlement the people have chosen.

The transition shall be conducted peacefully, lawfully, and with respect for the continuity of public services and the rule of law. No person shall use the transition period as an opportunity to create disorder, exploit uncertainty, or resist the democratic will of the Irish people.

Article 106 — Referenda and the Right to Peaceful Revolution

All political power is derived solely from the people. Should the government at any time cease to serve the nation, act against its interests, or violate this constitution, the people retain the sovereign right to remove and replace that government through peaceful and democratic means.

Every citizen shall have the absolute right to peacefully assemble, protest, and petition the government for redress of grievances. No government shall criminalise, obstruct, or penalise peaceful civic action.

Citizens shall have the right to trigger a recall referendum on any elected official at any time, provided a petition is signed by at least three percent of eligible voters. Should the recall succeed, the official shall be immediately removed from office and, where criminal conduct is alleged, referred for prosecution.

The people of Ireland have the right to initiate referenda on any matter of national importance. A referendum shall be triggered by a petition signed by not less than three percent of the eligible electorate. The result of any referendum is binding on the government and the Dáil. Referenda must be held within twelve months of a valid petition being submitted. No referendum result may be re-run within ten years except by a further referendum initiated by the same petition threshold. The government may not use public resources to campaign for any particular referendum outcome.

Should it ever be demonstrated through the Independent Judiciary that the government has systematically and fundamentally violated this constitution, a full constitutional reset may be triggered, comprising the immediate dissolution of the sitting government; the appointment of a temporary caretaker administration drawn from the Independent Judiciary; free, fair, and fully transparent elections held within ninety days; and a full public inquiry into all alleged violations, with findings published and acted upon. The constitutional reset process shall be entirely peaceful, democratic, and lawful. Any individual who attempts to subvert the reset process through violence shall be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Article 107 — Elections

Elections in Ireland must be free, fair, transparent, and verifiable. No purely electronic voting system without a full paper trail shall be used. All campaign financing shall be fully disclosed in real time. Foreign funding of political campaigns or referenda is a constitutional offence against the nation. Constituency boundaries shall be drawn by an independent citizen-led commission.

Article 108 — Transparency and Accountability

Every act of government shall be capable of being examined and scrutinised by the people. Freedom of information is a constitutional right. The state shall maintain clear, accessible, and complete records of all public spending, all legislative decisions, all executive orders, and all treaties and international agreements. Any public official who deliberately conceals, destroys, or falsifies public records commits a constitutional offence against the nation.

Article 109 — Protection of Whistleblowers

Every person who, in good faith, discloses information about wrongdoing, corruption, illegality, or constitutional violation by the state, any public body, any institution, or any corporation operating in Ireland is a whistleblower and is entitled to the full protection of this constitution. No whistleblower shall suffer any adverse consequence for making a disclosure in good faith. The identity of whistleblowers shall be protected by law. Whistleblowers who expose treason, corruption, or serious constitutional violations shall be considered to have performed a service

to the Irish nation. A whistleblower who knowingly makes false disclosures does not enjoy these protections.

PART XII — SECURITY AND DEFENCE

Article 110 — An Garda Síochána

The police of Ireland exist to protect the people, uphold this constitution, and maintain the peace. Their loyalty is to the nation and to this constitution above all else, including above the orders of any government. Any order given to a member of An Garda Síochána that requires them to act in violation of this constitution or the rights it protects is unlawful and must not be obeyed. Members of An Garda Síochána are held to the higher standard of conduct established in Article 90. They shall serve the nation with integrity, courage, and restraint.

Article 111 — The Defence Forces

The Defence Forces of Ireland exist to protect Ireland, its people, its territory, and its constitution from external threat and internal subversion. They shall never be used against the Irish people. Their loyalty is to this constitution and to the nation. Any order to deploy the Defence Forces against Irish civilians is unlawful and must not be obeyed. Members of the Defence Forces are held to the higher standard of conduct established in Article 90.

Article 112 — National Service — Building the Nation

Every person who is either an Irish citizen or a permanent resident of Ireland shall undertake a period of national service of two years in total. The obligation of national service applies equally to all citizens and permanent residents regardless of citizenship category. It is a civic obligation of residence and belonging, not a distinction between categories of citizenship. Where a person is in secondary education upon reaching the age of eighteen, they shall be given the opportunity to complete that education before their national service begins. Where a person has left formal education before the age of eighteen, their national service shall begin at eighteen. No person shall be exempt from this obligation by virtue of having left formal education early. The nation is built by all its people, and all its people have a part to play in building it.

This service shall be divided as follows: six months of basic military training and civic defence, equipping every young person with the skills to defend their community and their nation; and eighteen months of community service in the direct employment of local government, working in areas including construction and maintenance of public infrastructure, horticulture and community food growing, environmental restoration and rewilding, care support, and any other work that builds and sustains the community and the natural world.

The national service programme shall include, as a constitutionally required component, practical training in the skills of national resilience — including food growing, food preservation, the identification and preparation of medicinal plants, basic construction and repair, water sourcing and purification, first aid and natural emergency care, navigation without electronic aids, radio communication, and any other practical skill that the National Resilience Council

identifies as essential to the capacity of every Irish person to contribute to the nation's survival and functioning under conditions of external disruption.

The identification, cultivation, and use of Ireland's medicinal plant heritage shall be a specific and honoured component of national service training, taught by knowledgeable community elders and traditional healers who shall be recruited, honoured, and compensated for their contribution.

This service is compulsory for all. Exemption or deferral is available on genuine grounds — including serious illness, disability, or exceptional personal circumstance — assessed by an independent body with no interest in the outcome. Conscientious objection to the military component is accommodated by substituting additional community service of equivalent duration.

Every person undertaking national service shall receive a living allowance sufficient to meet their basic needs with dignity. This is not unpaid labour. It is a paid contribution to the nation that built them.

The knowledge and experience of skilled elderly citizens is a national resource. Local authorities shall actively recruit willing elderly people to serve as mentors, teachers, and guides within the national service programme, passing on practical knowledge in horticulture, craft, construction, land management, traditional healing, and all other skills that risk being lost. These mentors shall be honoured and compensated for their contribution.

Where the number of young people completing national service exceeds the capacity of local community projects to absorb them meaningfully, volunteers shall be offered the opportunity to serve in equivalent programmes in developing nations, under the auspices of Irish-led international development initiatives. Such overseas service shall be voluntary, not compulsory, and shall be supported with full safety, logistical support, and the same living allowance as domestic service.

National service is not punishment. It is not conscription into war. It is the means by which each generation pays its debt to the land, the community, and the future — and receives in return skills, purpose, connection, and the knowledge that they have built something real.

Article 113 — Conscription into Combat

The conscription of Irish citizens into active military combat service is a measure of absolute last resort, permissible only in circumstances of existential threat to the Irish nation where voluntary recruitment has demonstrably failed. Conscription into combat may be introduced only by referendum of the Irish people passed by a supermajority of not less than sixty-five percent of those voting. It may never be introduced by government decree or emergency order. Conscientious objection to bearing arms is a constitutional right. Ireland shall never contribute Irish citizens to the military forces of any foreign power, alliance, or supranational body through any form of compulsion.

Article 114 — Prohibition on Lethal Autonomous Weapons and AI Weaponisation

Lethal autonomous weapons systems — weapons capable of selecting and engaging human targets without meaningful human control at the point of lethal action — are prohibited in Ireland. No such system shall be developed, manufactured, deployed, imported, or used on Irish territory or by Irish forces under any circumstances. Ireland shall not conduct trade, military cooperation, or strategic partnership with any nation that deploys lethal autonomous weapons systems against human beings, until that nation has ceased such deployment and made binding commitments not to resume it. The weaponisation of artificial intelligence against human beings or human populations is a constitutional offence when conducted from Irish territory or by Irish entities.

Article 115 — Treason

Treason against Ireland is the gravest offence a person can commit against this nation and its people. The following acts constitute treason:

Waging War Against the People — Any act of war, armed insurrection, or organised violence directed against the Irish state, its institutions, or its people by an Irish citizen or by any person within Irish territory.

Assisting Foreign Powers Against Ireland — Any act by which a person provides assistance to any foreign power in a manner harmful to the sovereignty, security, or interests of the nation.

The Subversion of Democratic Governance — Any organised attempt to seize or hold power in Ireland by means other than the democratic processes established in this constitution.

Gaslighting the Nation — The deliberate and systematic manipulation of public perception by those in positions of public trust — through false framing, manufactured consensus, suppression of contrary evidence, or the deliberate misrepresentation of data — with the intent of deceiving the Irish nation about matters of national importance.

Ethnic Cleansing and Demographic Engineering — Any deliberate policy or conspiracy designed to alter the ethnic, cultural, or demographic composition of Ireland by force, administrative means, or deception, without the explicit and informed consent of the Irish people expressed through referendum.

The Engineering of Excess Deaths — Any policy, act, or deliberate omission by those in public office that knowingly and foreseeably results in elevated mortality among the Irish people.

Weaponising Immigration — The deliberate use of immigration policy as a tool of social or demographic engineering against the interests and wishes of the Irish nation.

Destruction of Food or Energy Independence — Any deliberate act or policy that knowingly renders the nation dependent upon foreign powers for its food supply or energy needs, where such dependence was avoidable.

Judicial Treason — The systematic use of judicial office to override the democratic will of the Irish people or to reinterpret this constitution in ways that serve foreign, corporate, or ideological interests over the interests of the nation.

Media Complicity in Treason — The coordinated use of media institutions to suppress truth, manufacture consent for treasonous acts, or systematically deceive the Irish nation about matters of national importance, where this is done knowingly and in coordination with those committing other treasonous acts.

Penalties — Treason shall carry the most serious penalties available under Irish law short of execution, which is permanently abolished. Those convicted of treason shall be permanently disqualified from holding any public office. Assets acquired through or used in the commission of treason shall be forfeit to the nation.

Protection Against Abuse — No person shall be charged with treason for the expression of opinion, for peaceful protest, for journalism, or for political opposition, however vigorous. Treason charges require proof of intent and demonstrable harm.

Article 116 — Emergency Powers

The following rights may never be suspended under any emergency: the right to life; the right to physical integrity and freedom from torture; bodily autonomy; habeas corpus; the right to food and medicine; the right to know the reason for any detention; the right to legal representation.

An emergency may be declared only by a supermajority of the Dáil within forty-eight hours of the triggering event, confirmed by independent judicial assessment. Emergency powers expire automatically after thirty days. Each renewal requires a fresh supermajority vote. No emergency may extend beyond ninety days without a referendum of the people.

The manufacture or deliberate exaggeration of an emergency to justify emergency powers is an act of treason against the nation.

Restrictions on freedom of movement during an emergency are permissible only for demonstrable physical hazards. They are not permissible on the basis of contested science, epidemiological modelling, or disputed health claims.

An emergency shall be declared over by resolution of the Dáil, or by the President acting on the advice of the Constitutional Court, or by resolution of the Citizens' Assembly, whichever occurs first. No emergency shall continue beyond the point at which the triggering conditions no longer exist, regardless of any formal declaration.

PART XIII — INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SOVEREIGNTY

Article 117 — Constitutional Supremacy in International Affairs

This constitution is the supreme law of Ireland. No international treaty, agreement, directive, ruling, or action of any foreign or supranational body shall supersede, override, limit, or diminish it. Any international obligation that conflicts with this constitution has no force in Irish law.

Article 118 — Democratic Control of Treaties

No future international treaty or agreement that transfers any sovereign power from Ireland to any international body may be ratified without explicit approval by referendum of the Irish people. The people shall be given a minimum of ninety days to consider any such treaty before a referendum is held.

Article 119 — The Right of Withdrawal

Ireland reserves the absolute right to withdraw from any international agreement or organisation that conflicts with its sovereignty, dignity, culture, or the interests of the nation. This right may not be surrendered by any treaty, agreement, or act of government.

Article 120 — Neutrality

Ireland is constitutionally neutral. It shall not join any military alliance. It shall not permit foreign military forces to use Irish territory, airspace, or waters for military purposes. It shall not participate in any war of aggression. Ireland may participate in genuine peacekeeping operations subject to Dáil approval by supermajority.

Article 121 — Foreign Policy

Ireland's foreign policy shall be guided by its constitutional values: the promotion of a world of sovereign nations in which the rights of people are protected; friendship and cooperation with like-minded nations; honest dealing with all nations; and the peaceful resolution of disputes. Ireland shall not exploit other nations and shall not permit itself to be exploited.

Article 122 — Europe

Ireland views Europe as a community of shared heritage, culture, and history. Ireland shall work toward a Europe of sovereign nations cooperating freely — not a Europe of subordination to unelected bureaucracy. Any further transfer of sovereignty to European institutions requires a

referendum. Any European law, regulation, or directive that conflicts with this constitution has no force in Ireland.

Article 123 — Refugees and Asylum

Ireland acknowledges a duty of compassion to those fleeing genuine persecution. Asylum claims shall be assessed individually, honestly, and swiftly under Irish law. The number of those granted refuge shall not exceed Ireland's genuine capacity to house, support, and integrate them without disadvantaging the nation. Refuge is by default temporary. Permanent residency and citizenship require separate democratic processes. False asylum claims shall result in removal. No international body shall have the power to dictate Ireland's asylum or refugee policy.

Article 124 — Immigration

Immigration policy is determined exclusively by the Irish people through democratic means. It shall be designed to ensure social cohesion, genuine integration, and the preservation of Irish cultural identity. The proportion of residents of non-Irish heritage shall not exceed ten percent of the total population at any time, subject to democratic review every five years. The precise definition of residents of non-Irish heritage for the purposes of this article, the mechanism for measuring demographic composition, and the process for managing any exceedance of the cap shall be established by law. That law shall be reviewed by the Constitutional Court before enactment to confirm its consistency with the fundamental rights provisions of this constitution.

Article 125 — The Irish Diaspora

Ireland recognises a formal, living, and actively cultivated relationship with the Irish diaspora worldwide. The diaspora is not a historical footnote. It is a living part of the nation as Article 3 defines it — separated from this island by conquest, famine, poverty, and the failures of previous generations, but never separated from the nation in its fullest sense.

Irish citizenship is accessible to those of Irish ancestry to three generations, as established in Article 8. The state has not merely a passive duty to acknowledge this but an active duty to make that citizenship meaningful — to ensure that being Irish by Descent is not merely a designation on a document but a living relationship with a nation that knows you, welcomes you, and wants you back.

The state shall establish and maintain a dedicated Office of the Diaspora, funded by a constitutionally protected allocation, whose purpose is to maintain active, genuine, and personalised connection with Irish communities worldwide; to provide clear, accessible, and honest information about the rights, pathways, and opportunities available to diaspora members who wish to return; to advocate within government for policies that make return genuinely possible rather than merely theoretically available; and to ensure that no diaspora member who wishes to come home is turned away by bureaucratic obstruction, housing unaffordability, or the absence of practical support.

The state shall establish a Homecoming Programme — a structured, properly resourced, and genuinely welcoming pathway by which diaspora members and their families may return to Ireland and establish themselves here. The Homecoming Programme shall include practical assistance with housing, employment, language restoration where desired, and community integration. It shall be designed by people who understand what it means to have been away and to want to come back — not by administrators who have never left.

The state shall maintain a register of diaspora members who wish to return to Ireland and shall actively work to match their skills, their heritage connections, and their aspirations with the needs and opportunities of Irish communities — particularly rural communities, Gaeltacht areas, and communities that have been hollowed out by emigration over generations. The return of the diaspora is not merely a sentimental aspiration. It is a practical instrument of national renewal, and it shall be treated as one.

Where diaspora members return to Ireland and establish genuine residence, they shall have access to the full rights of Native Irish persons as established in Article 8. The state shall ensure that this transition is smooth, dignified, and supported — that those who come home are received as the returning members of the nation they are, not processed as applicants by a bureaucracy indifferent to what their return means.

The state shall support the maintenance and flourishing of Irish culture, language, and identity in diaspora communities worldwide — through cultural programmes, language resources, support for Irish community organisations abroad, and the active cultivation of the relationship between the island and its people wherever they are. The diaspora carries Ireland with them. The state shall honour that and build upon it.

Ireland's young people shall be supported and encouraged to maintain connection with the diaspora — to understand that the Irish who left are as much a part of the nation as those who stayed, that their stories are Irish stories, that their suffering was Irish suffering, and that their return, whenever it comes, is a homecoming the nation has been waiting for.

The door is open. It will never be closed again.

PART XIV — RECKONING: HISTORIC AND INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Article 126 — Remembrance, Accountability, and the Protection of the Vulnerable in State and Institutional Care

Ireland has failed those it was trusted to protect.

In the decades following independence, and for generations before it, children were placed in the care of institutions — industrial schools, reformatories, mother and baby homes, and other residential facilities — where they suffered physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional cruelty, neglect, forced labour, and the systematic suppression of their identity, their language, their family bonds, and their humanity. Women were confined in laundries and institutions where they were stripped of their freedom, their children, their names, and their dignity. The vulnerable were hidden away in places where power was absolute, oversight was absent, and silence was enforced by shame, by authority, and by the complicity of the state.

These were not the acts of isolated individuals. They were systemic. They were known. They were concealed. And they were permitted to continue for far too long by a state and a society that chose the comfort of not knowing over the duty of protecting those in its care.

This constitution names that history plainly. It does not soften it. It does not qualify it into comfortable vagueness. It does not balance it against the reputation of institutions or the sensitivities of those who administered them. It states what official inquiry, survivor testimony, and the honest record of history have established: that Ireland failed, gravely and over generations, in its most fundamental duty to the most vulnerable.

To every person who suffered in an Irish institution — you are seen. You are believed. You are part of this nation, and what was done to you was wrong. This constitution is, in part, written for you and because of you.

The Permanent Memorial and Archive

The state shall establish and maintain in perpetuity a National Memorial to the Survivors and Victims of Institutional Abuse — a place of dignity, beauty, and honest remembrance, located in a prominent and accessible location, freely open to all, and maintained to the highest standard as a permanent feature of the Irish national landscape.

This memorial shall not be a monument to shame hidden in a corner. It shall be a central and honoured part of Ireland's public life — as central as any memorial to those who died for Irish freedom, because those who suffered in Irish institutions also gave something irreplaceable to this nation, even if what they gave was taken from them without their consent. Their suffering purchased the knowledge that made this article possible. They deserve to be honoured in proportion to what they endured.

The state shall establish and maintain a National Archive of Institutional Abuse — a complete, permanent, and publicly accessible record of all findings, testimonies, reports, and evidence gathered through official inquiries into institutional abuse in Ireland. This archive shall be maintained in perpetuity. No record shall ever be sealed, destroyed, reclassified, or made inaccessible. The right of survivors and their descendants to access records relating to themselves and their family members is absolute and unconditional.

Where the archive contains the personal testimony of individual survivors, access to that testimony shall require the consent of the survivor or, where the survivor is deceased, their family. The institutional records, official findings, and documentary evidence of the archive shall be fully and unconditionally publicly accessible. The privacy of survivors shall never be used as a justification for concealing institutional wrongdoing.

Where records were destroyed, concealed, or falsified by any institution or individual, that destruction, concealment, or falsification shall itself be recorded and named in the archive.

The Independent Children's Commissioner

The state shall establish an Independent Children's Commissioner with full constitutional standing, appointed by the Citizens' Assembly established in Article 101, entirely independent of government, and funded by a constitutionally protected allocation that no government may reduce.

The Children's Commissioner shall have the following powers and duties, all of which are constitutionally guaranteed and may not be removed or reduced by legislation:

To investigate, on their own initiative or upon referral from any person, any allegation of abuse, neglect, or mistreatment of any child in any institution — whether state-run, privately run, or operated by any religious or other body — in Ireland.

To conduct unannounced inspections of any institution caring for children at any time, with immediate and unconditional right of access to all areas, all records, and all staff. No institution may refuse entry. Refusal is a constitutional offence.

To require full disclosure from any institution, individual, or body regarding the care, treatment, and welfare of any child in their care. Refusal to disclose is a constitutional offence.

To refer any evidence of abuse, neglect, concealment, or constitutional violation to An Garda Síochána and the Independent Judiciary for investigation and prosecution.

To publish all findings in full, in plain language, freely accessible to every person in Ireland. No finding may be suppressed, delayed, or qualified by any government, institution, or court order sought for the purpose of protecting reputation rather than genuine legal rights.

To advocate publicly and before the Dáil, the government, and the courts for the rights and welfare of every child in Ireland, with particular attention to children in state care, children in institutional settings, and children from vulnerable or marginalised communities.

The Standard of Care

Every child in the care of the state or of any institution operating under state licence or receiving public funding has the right to safety, warmth, nourishment, education, love, and the preservation of their identity and family connections where it is safe to maintain them.

No child in state care shall be treated as a burden, a problem, or a lesser person. Every child in state care is a child of the nation, and the nation owes them everything it would owe any child — and more, because the nation has taken on the role of parent.

The standard of care provided to children in state custody shall be subject to independent inspection, public reporting, and genuine accountability. Any institution, individual, or official found to have abused, neglected, or mistreated a child in their care shall face the full consequences of the law, with no protection from institutional affiliation, religious authority, or official position.

No religious body, private company, or other non-state entity shall operate any institution caring for children in Ireland without full transparency, full accountability to the Children's Commissioner, and full legal liability for the welfare of every child in their care. The delegation of care does not delegate responsibility. The state remains accountable for every child in every institution it has licensed or funded.

The Promise

This article is Ireland's promise — written into its supreme law, unamendable in its core commitments, and enforceable by every citizen before every court.

We will not forget what was done.

We will not allow it to be minimised, reframed, or gradually rehabilitated into acceptability by the passage of time or the lobbying of institutions.

We will not permit the structures that allowed it — unchecked institutional power, enforced secrecy, the silencing of victims, the prioritisation of reputation over truth — to reassemble themselves in new forms.

We will honour those who suffered by building a nation in which no child, no woman, no vulnerable person is ever again at the mercy of power without oversight, authority without accountability, or care without conscience.

This is not a promise made lightly. It is made in full knowledge of what the failure to keep it has cost. It is made in the names of those who cannot speak for themselves because they did not survive. It is made for those who did survive and who have spent their lives waiting to be believed.

Ireland believes you. Ireland is sorry. Ireland will do better. And Ireland has written that promise into the highest law of the land so that no future government, no future institution, and no future generation can claim they did not know, or that they were not bound by it.

Article 127 — The National Asset Review — Recovering the Fruits of Historical Corruption

Ireland has accumulated, over generations, concentrations of wealth and land whose foundations lie not in honest work or honest enterprise but in corruption, political patronage, planning fraud, the abuse of public office, and the exploitation of political connections at the expense of the nation. Time does not launder theft. The passage of generations does not transform what was taken dishonestly into something honestly held. This article establishes the mechanism by which the nation may recover what was taken from it.

The National Asset Review Commission

A National Asset Review Commission shall be established, composed of independent legal scholars, forensic accountants, historians, and public representatives appointed by the Citizens' Assembly established in Article 101. No member of the Commission shall have any financial, personal, or professional connection to any individual, family, or entity whose assets may fall within the scope of its review. Breach of this requirement is a constitutional offence.

The Commission shall have the power and the duty to examine the origins of significant concentrations of wealth and land in Ireland — with particular attention to concentrations that arose during periods of active corruption in public life — and to determine, on the basis of clear and independently verified evidence, whether any such concentration was built upon a foundation of corruption, fraud, abuse of public office, or the dishonest extraction of value from the Irish nation or its people.

The Standard of Evidence

The Commission shall apply a civil standard of proof — the balance of probabilities — in its assessments, reflecting the fact that its function is recovery for the nation rather than criminal punishment of individuals. However, its findings shall be subject to full judicial review before any recovery order takes effect. No asset shall be recovered on the basis of suspicion, political motivation, or historical grievance alone. The evidence must be clear, documented, and honestly assessed.

Where the original corrupt act was committed by a person now deceased, the Commission may still find that the assets derived from that act were corruptly obtained. The death of the person who committed the original wrong does not extinguish the nation's claim to what was taken.

What May Be Recovered

Where the Commission finds, on the basis of clear evidence and subject to judicial confirmation, that a significant asset — whether land, property, business, financial holding, or any other form of wealth — was built upon a corrupt foundation, the following shall apply:

The portion of the asset that is directly attributable to the corrupt foundation shall be recoverable by the nation. Where it is not possible to separate the corrupt foundation from subsequent honest accumulation, the Commission shall assess what proportion of the current value of the asset derives from the corrupt origin and recommend recovery of that proportion. Where the entire asset is found to derive from a corrupt foundation with no honest accumulation independent of it, the entire asset shall be recoverable.

Assets recovered under this article shall be returned to the national treasury and directed toward the constitutional commitments of this document — with priority given to housing,

healthcare, and the restoration of communities that were most directly harmed by the corruption that generated the wealth in question.

The Genesis Principle

Where the Commission finds that a fortune, business, landholding, or concentration of wealth had its origin in corruption — meaning that the initial capital, opportunity, licence, contract, planning permission, market position, or other advantage that made the subsequent accumulation possible was obtained through corrupt means — the Commission shall assess the entire fortune in light of that corrupt genesis, not merely the portion directly traceable to the original corrupt act.

The question the Commission shall ask is not only what was directly obtained through corruption, but what would not exist at all without the corruption that funded, enabled, or initiated it. Where the Commission finds, on the balance of probabilities and subject to full judicial review, that a significant portion of a current fortune would not exist but for the corrupt genesis — that the corruption was not merely incidental to the wealth but was its necessary precondition — then that portion is recoverable by the nation regardless of how many layers of apparently legitimate activity have been built upon it.

This principle recognises a simple truth that no amount of legal complexity can obscure: a business built with stolen money is not an honest business, however honestly it may subsequently have been run. A fortune whose seed was corrupt does not become clean because the tree that grew from it produced fruit that looked wholesome. The corruption that made it possible is present in every branch, every leaf, and every piece of fruit, whether or not it can be seen with the naked eye.

The Commission shall have the power to trace the full financial history of any fortune under review — including the origins of initial capital, the source of early contracts and licences, the circumstances of early planning permissions and land acquisitions, and any other factor that contributed to the conditions in which the fortune became possible. Where that tracing reveals a corrupt genesis, the full fortune built upon that genesis is subject to review and recovery in proportion to the degree to which the corruption was its necessary foundation.

The standard of evidence required is the same as for all other recovery proceedings under this article — the balance of probabilities, subject to full judicial review, with all the protections against abuse that this article provides. This is not a mechanism for punishing honest success. It is a mechanism for ensuring that success built upon a corrupt foundation does not enjoy permanent protection simply because enough time has passed and enough honest-looking activity has been layered on top of the original wrong.

Protections Against Abuse

This article is not a mechanism for punishing the merely wealthy, for settling political scores, or for the redistribution of honestly earned prosperity. It is precisely and solely a mechanism for recovering what was dishonestly taken from the nation.

The following protections are constitutionally mandatory and may not be removed or reduced by legislation:

No review shall be initiated against any individual, family, or entity without a formal referral from the independent oversight body established in Article 93, supported by documented prima facie evidence of corrupt origin. No review shall be initiated on the basis of the size of an asset alone. Wealth is not evidence of corruption.

Every person or entity subject to review shall have full knowledge of the process from its initiation, full access to independent legal representation, the full right to present evidence in their defence, and the full right to challenge any finding before the courts.

No recovery order shall take effect until it has been confirmed by the Constitutional Court.

The burden of proof, on the balance of probabilities, lies with the Commission. It does not lie with the person whose assets are under review to prove their innocence.

Any member of the Commission, any official, or any referring body found to have initiated or conducted a review for political, personal, or improper purposes commits a serious constitutional offence and is subject to the full consequences of Article 102.

The Principle

A nation that allows the fruits of corruption to remain permanently in the hands of those who benefited from it — or their descendants — is a nation that has accepted corruption as a legitimate path to prosperity. Ireland does not accept that. The nation's tolerance for historical injustice has limits. This article is one of them.

Article 128 — Accountability for Past Corruption and Treason by Living Persons

The adoption of this constitution does not grant amnesty, immunity, or relief from accountability to any living person who committed acts of corruption, treason, or abuse of public trust before its adoption.

The wrongs addressed by this constitution — corruption in public office, the abuse of power, the betrayal of the nation's trust, the accumulation of wealth through dishonest means, and the acts defined as treason in Article 114 — were wrongs before this constitution was adopted. They were wrong under the laws and constitutional arrangements that existed at the time they were committed. The failure of previous governments, institutions, and legal frameworks to pursue and punish those wrongs is itself part of the record of failure this constitution was written to address. It is not a pardon.

The Principle of Living Accountability

Any living person who committed acts that would constitute corruption under Article 102, treason under Article 114, or the abuse of public office under Article 90 — where those acts were wrongs under the law as it existed at the time they were committed, whether or not they were prosecuted — shall be subject to investigation, prosecution, and where convicted, the full consequences established in this constitution.

The standard of proof required for conviction is the criminal standard — beyond reasonable doubt — applied by the independent judiciary with full procedural fairness. Every person subject to investigation or prosecution under this article retains all the rights of a fair trial established in Article 40.

No person shall be investigated or prosecuted under this article for acts that were not wrongs under any law at the time they were committed. This article reaches back to enforce genuine historic wrongdoing. It does not reach back to criminalise acts that were lawful when done.

The Consequences

Where a living person is convicted under this article, the full consequences of the relevant article — Article 102 for corruption, Article 114 for treason — shall apply, including asset seizure, punitive fines, custodial sentences where appropriate, and permanent disqualification from public office.

The asset recovery provisions of Article 127 shall apply to assets accumulated through historic corruption by living persons, on the same evidential standard and with the same judicial protections as all other recovery proceedings under that article.

No statute of limitations shall bar any prosecution under this article. The passage of time between the commission of the wrong and the adoption of this constitution shall not be treated as a mitigating factor in sentencing. The nation was denied justice for that period. The delay is not a mercy earned by the wrongdoer. It is an injustice suffered by the nation.

The Institutions of Investigation

The National Asset Review Commission established under Article 127 shall have explicit jurisdiction to examine historic corrupt accumulation by living persons and their families, and to refer findings to the appropriate prosecuting authorities.

An Garda Síochána, acting under the constitutional duty established in Article 92, shall have the power and the duty to investigate any credible evidence of historic corruption or treason by living persons referred to them by the Commission, the independent oversight body established in Article 93, the Citizens' Assembly, or any citizen.

A dedicated Historic Accountability Unit shall be established within An Garda Síochána, staffed by investigators with no prior institutional connection to the persons or institutions under investigation, and funded by a constitutionally protected allocation that no government may reduce. This unit shall operate entirely independently of the normal chain of command where that chain of command includes any person who is or may be a subject of investigation.

Protection Against Political Abuse

These provisions exist to deliver justice to the nation, not to settle political scores or persecute political opponents. The following protections are constitutionally mandatory:

No investigation shall be initiated under this article without documented prima facie evidence of a specific wrong committed at a specific time. General reputation, political unpopularity, or

historical association with a discredited institution or policy shall not constitute grounds for investigation.

Every person under investigation shall be informed promptly, shall have full access to independent legal representation from the moment of investigation, and shall have the full right to challenge any finding or prosecution before the courts.

The Historic Accountability Unit shall report publicly every six months on the number of investigations opened, the number referred for prosecution, the number resulting in conviction, and the number closed without action and why. This reporting shall be fully public and shall include sufficient detail to allow the nation to assess whether the unit is operating with genuine independence and genuine rigour.

Any member of the unit, any official, or any referring body found to have initiated or conducted an investigation for political, personal, or improper purposes commits a serious constitutional offence and is subject to the full consequences of Article 102.

The Purpose

A constitution that promises accountability for the future while allowing those who corrupted the past to live undisturbed among the fruits of their wrongdoing is not a constitution of justice. It is a settlement — an agreement by the new order to leave the old order's crimes in peace in exchange for their acquiescence.

This constitution makes no such settlement. It does not offer comfort to those who betrayed this nation. It offers them what they denied the nation — a fair process, honestly conducted, before an independent court. And if that process finds them guilty, it offers them what they deserve.

PART XV — FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 129 — Amendment

This constitution may be amended only by referendum of the Irish people. No amendment may remove or weaken any of the fundamental rights established in this constitution. Any proposed amendment must be put to the people with a minimum of ninety days of public debate and must be passed by a majority of not less than sixty percent of those voting. No amendment process may be funded or influenced by private wealth or foreign interests.

Article 130 — Supremacy

This constitution is the supreme law of Ireland. Any law, regulation, order, treaty, or act of any institution — domestic or foreign — that conflicts with it is void. Courts shall apply this constitution directly.

Article 131 — Interpretation

This constitution exists in two texts — the Irish language text and the English language text. Both are maintained with equal care and equal precision. The Irish language text is the primary and authoritative text of this constitution. Where any question of interpretation arises, where any ambiguity exists between the two texts, or where any court, institution, or person must determine the meaning or intent of any provision, the Irish language text is the governing text. The English text is a faithful and carefully maintained translation, but it is a translation. The supreme law of Ireland speaks first in Irish.

This constitution shall be interpreted in favour of the people, liberty, the land, and future generations. Where doubt exists, the interpretation most protective of the individual against the state shall prevail. Technical or legalistic interpretations that undermine the plain intent of any provision are prohibited. This constitution belongs to the nation and shall be read as the people would read it — plainly, honestly, and in good faith.

Article 132 — Enforcement

Every citizen of Ireland has the right to bring a constitutional challenge before the courts. Legal aid shall be available for constitutional challenges where the challenger lacks means. No constitutional right shall be unenforceable for want of resources on the part of the person whose right has been violated.

Article 133 — The Right to Access Justice

Justice that is available only to those who can afford it is not justice. It is a privilege dressed in the language of rights. This constitution does not permit that deception.

Every person in Ireland — regardless of their financial means, their social position, their origin, or their circumstances — has the right to access the courts, to be heard, to be represented, and to have their legal rights enforced. The inability to pay shall never be a barrier to justice in any civil, criminal, family, or constitutional matter.

The state has an active and enforceable duty to provide legal aid of genuine quality — not nominal representation designed to satisfy a procedural requirement while delivering nothing of substance, but real, properly resourced, and genuinely competent legal assistance to every person who needs it and cannot afford it.

Legal aid shall be available as of right, not as a discretionary grant. No person shall be means-tested out of justice. No person shall wait so long for legal assistance that their rights are effectively denied by delay. No person shall be offered representation so inadequate that the appearance of justice substitutes for its reality.

The state shall fund the legal aid system adequately to meet genuine demand. Underfunding of legal aid is a constitutional failure, not a budgetary inconvenience. The Constitutional Accounts document established in Article 87 shall include a specific accounting of legal aid provision, the gap between demand and provision, and the plan for closing that gap.

No court fee, filing charge, or procedural cost shall be so high as to deter any person of ordinary means from pursuing a legitimate legal claim or defence. The courts belong to the people. Access to them shall not be rationed by wealth.

Where a person is facing the state — whether as a defendant in criminal proceedings, as a party in family law matters involving the removal of children, or as a citizen challenging a constitutional violation — the imbalance of resources between the individual and the state is itself a justice issue, and the legal aid system shall be designed and funded with that imbalance explicitly in mind.

The right to access justice is not satisfied by the existence of courts. It is satisfied only when every person, regardless of means, can genuinely use them.

Article 134 — Entrenchment

No fundamental right established in this constitution may ever be removed, reduced, or weakened by any means whatsoever. Any purported amendment, law, treaty, or act that attempts to do so is automatically void from the moment of its making. Rights may be added and strengthened. They may never be taken away.

Article 135 — Transitional Provisions

This constitution supersedes all previous constitutional documents and all laws inconsistent with it. All existing law must be brought into conformity with this constitution within three years of its adoption. During the transitional period, existing law remains in force to the extent that it does not conflict with this constitution. The Constitutional Transition Commission established in Article 105 shall oversee this process.

The three-year transitional period established in this article applies to the bringing of existing law into conformity with this constitution. It does not apply to the investigation and prosecution of historic wrongdoing by living persons under Article 128. Those investigations and prosecutions begin immediately upon the adoption of this constitution. No transitional period, no period of grace, and no administrative delay shall postpone the accountability of any living person for acts of corruption or treason committed before this constitution's adoption. The nation has waited long enough.

Article 136 — This Constitution Belongs to the Nation

This constitution was made by the people of Ireland. It belongs to the nation — to the living, the unborn, the land, the culture, and the future that Article 3 defines. It protects them all. It shall endure as long as the people keep faith with it, with this island, and with each other.

Adopted by the sovereign people of Ireland

An Bunreacht seo arna ghlacadh ag muintir cheannasach na hÉireann

Scríofo i gCló Gaelach — an lámhscríbhinn bhunúsach